# The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5397. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## TELEGRAMS.

### The Peace Conference to Commence its Sessions To-day.

### Probability of the Withdrawal of the Turkish Representative.

### Proclamation of Amnesty by the Captain-General of Cuba.

### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

**The Peace Conference not Postponed—The Sultan's Instructions to the Turkish Ambassador.**

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 8.

The request of the Sublime Porte for a postponement of the Conference on the Eastern Question for a few days, in order that time might be gained for instructing the Turkish representatives, has not been acceded to. The sessions of the Conference will certainly open in Paris to-morrow. The Sultan, consequently, has been compelled to telegraph at length from Constantinople his instructions to DJMEL MEHEMED PACHA, the Turkish Ambassador, at Paris. There is no question that part of these instructions are, that if the discussions in the Conference extend beyond the Sublime Porte's ultimatum to the Grecian Government, that the Turkish representative shall immediately withdraw.

The *Turquie*, the official newspaper at Constantinople, in its issue of yesterday, said that if the Turkish representative withdraws from the Conference, war with Greece is inevitable.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 8—Evening.

The firm attitude of Turkey on the Eastern Question excites much alarm.

VIENNA, Friday, Jan. 8.

The *Presse* of this city asserts that the representatives of the Greek Government at the Paris Conference will not be permitted to offer any proposition, but will attend only for the purpose of giving information in regard to the subjects under discussion. The Conference will frame a project of settlement which it will be the duty of Greece to adopt after its acceptance by the Sublime Porte, and the withdrawal of the Turkish ultimatum.

### FRANCE.

**Outflow of Bullion from the Bank of France.**

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 8.

The outflow of specie from the Bank of France still continues. The regular weekly statement is made public to-day, whereby it is shown the amount of bullion in vault is twenty-seven and a half millions of francs less than at the corresponding period last week.

### SPAIN.

**Prevalence of Political Excitement.**

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 8.

Dispatches from Madrid report that much agitation prevails in all parts of Spain.

The Spanish Government is about to establish a corps of observation on the Pyrenees.

### ITALY.

**Reported Insurrection in Milan.**

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 8.

A rumor is current here that an insurrection has broken out in Milan.

### CUBA.

**Captain-General Dulce and the Insurgents—A Proclamation of Amnesty.**

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 8.

The proclamation of Captain-General DULCE is favorably received by the majority of the people, but is disliked by the extremists of both Spanish and Cuban parties. It is rumored that an interview will soon take place between Gen. DULCE and prominent revolutionists in Havana. Should the meeting be successful, it would tend materially to the restoration of peace on the island. News has been received here from Nassau that a schooner recently arrived there from Cuba, after successfully landing fifty recruits and 2,000 muskets for the insurgents. Many reports of engagements between the troops and the rebels in the interior are circulating here, but none of them have yet received confirmation.

The correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES at Bayamo says the revolutionary chiefs have concluded to issue a proclamation making all slaves free, and fixing a day after which they shall receive pay for their labor, and they propose to carry this resolution into immediate effect.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 8—Evening.

The *Gaceta* will publish to-morrow a proclamation by the Captain-General, granting a general and absolute amnesty of all political offences, pardoning all persons, whether now confined in prison, or in hiding, or absent from the country.

Gen. DULCE will issue another proclamation to-morrow, dissolving the military commissions, and restoring full jurisdiction to the civil courts. In a few days Gen. DULCE will promulgate the law establishing the liberty of the Press. The public prints will be permitted to discuss, without the intervention of the censorship, all questions except those relating to slavery and the dogmas of the Catholic religion.

### HAYTI.

**A British Steamer Seized by Salnave—Outrages by the Insurgents.**

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 8.

The British war steamer *Eclipse* has arrived here with later and important news from Port-au-Prince.

The Haytien steamer *Salnave* seized the British schooner *Couch*, Capt. PEARL, from Saint Marc, with a cargo of coffee and cotton, and carried her into Port-au-Prince as a prize.

It was reported that the United States Consul at Aux Cayes had been roughly handled by the revolutionists, but the story is not credited.

An attack was about to be made on the port of Aquin. President SALNAVE has ordered his steamer to attack the port in front, while he will personally superintend the landing of forces in the rear of the place. The women and children have all left the town and taken refuge in the ships in the harbor.

There was a fight at Aux Cayes on Christmas, in which the citizens and troops defeated the Piquets.

**The Accident at Rochester—Eight Deaths Reported.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 8.

Thus far but eight persons have died in consequence of the falling of the school-house floor on Wednesday night. There are nearly fifty of the wounded, but most of them are out of danger. Six of the killed were buried this morning. One funeral was held for all at the St. Peter's and St. Paul's Catholic Church. The Coroner's investigation shows that the cause of the accident was neglect to put a stone cap of full size upon a brick pier in the cellar.

**The New-Hampshire Veterans' Union.**

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, Jan. 8.

The fourth annual meeting of the New-Hampshire Veterans' Union was held to-day at Union Hall. There was a large attendance of officers of the veteran regiments of the State. The following officers were elected: Major-Gen. S. G. GRIFFIN, President; Brig.-Gen. JOHN BEDELL, Vice-President; Lieut.-Col. JOSIAH STEVENS, Jr., Secretary; Major HENRY MCFARLAND, Treasurer. A resolution was passed that all arrangements as to the time and place of the next reunion, and the nature of the entertainment provided on the occasion, be left to the Executive Committee. The orator, Major-Gen. KILPATRICK, was received with cheers, and he spoke for nearly an hour in an eloquent and impassioned manner, which no mere abstract of his oration could do justice to. The ball this evening is a brilliant affair.

### MAINE.

**Inauguration of Gov. Chamberlain—His Address to the Legislature.**

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, Jan. 8.

Gov. CHAMBERLAIN was inaugurated to-day, in the presence of both branches of the Legislature and a large concourse of people. He has been in feeble health for several days, and had some difficulty in delivering his address, which was unusually short. On national matters the Governor spoke as follows:

"In the recent decision of the people, at the critical hour when the great issues which have distracted the country were to be finally determined, they have shown that they are not willing to give the Government over into the hands of our adversaries as a rebuke for our errors and weakness, and that neither the renewal of violence nor of treachery shall cause them to lose sight of the high mission laid upon them for the enfranchisement of men. The firm hand raised up by Providence to quell the violence of the rebellion is chosen once more to guide in the victories of peace. The task is not indeed light to restore financial confidence and industrial prosperity, but we may now pursue it under more favorable auspices. The different branches of the Government will no longer have occasion to bend their energies to baffle each other. The States of the South will see that our quarrel is not with them but with the implacable spirit of secession and slavery, and it is to be hoped they will acquiesce in the manifest will of the people. Diversity of interest and multiplicity of plan will be harmonized to one great end. We shall have peace. Conciliation, magnanimity and fraternal regard may safely resume their benignant sway. Our State, which bore so honorable a part in the strife of arms, may congratulate herself on the important share she is to take in the greater and more difficult act of reconciliation."

The Governor shows a very good condition of our finances. Last year the receipts were $135,853,367; expenditures, $114,280,774. The public debt has been reduced $37,000. The whole debt now outstanding is $5,053,500, which falls due in 1871. To meet this we have the accumulating sinking fund, which, with the sum paid in on our claim against the General Government already, amounts to $846,000. The Governor takes strong ground in favor of capital punishment, and intimates that unless the law is changed, he shall feel it his duty to issue his warrant for the execution of every person convicted of murder. In the question of the constabulary act, he says it is repugnant to the deep-settled notions of municipal rights. It was an independent and abnormal power in the civil system. He says there is available water-power in this State to the amount of upward of a million horse-power, a power equal to that of 15,000,000 men. No one can fail to see that the seat of manufactures of New-England is yet to be within the limits of this State. When we consider that in Massachusetts and Rhode Island water-power is worth from $150 to $400 per horse-power, and rents in some places for $70 per year for each horse-power, we see how immediate and great a source of wealth lies in our natural resources. He recommends that the State loan its credit to the railroads, and favors the biennial election of State officers and sessions of the Legislature.

**The Election of Mr. Hamlin as Senator from Maine Conceded.**

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, Jan. 8.

The great Senatorial contest is virtually settled. The excitement has now passed away, and it is now conceded that Mr. HAMLIN, who fairly won, will receive the unanimous support of his party at the election, which takes place one week from Tuesday next.

**Murder by a Gambler in Memphis.**

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Jan. 8.

A shooting affray occurred in this city this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Second and Market streets, resulting in the death of EDWARD WHITFIELD, of the firm of MOORE & WHITFIELD, cotton factors, by S. A. DORAN, a gambler. DORAN had rented a house from WHITFIELD's father, and kept such disreputable company that an attempt was made in the courts to eject him. DORAN this morning published a card in the *Avalanche* denouncing both of the WHITFIELD'S as thieves, liars and poltroons.

EDWIN WHITFIELD and Major MOORE went to his house for the purpose, it is supposed, of chastising DORAN. On knocking at the door it was opened and WHITFIELD entered. The door was slammed in Mr. MOORE's face, and locked. The shooting commenced simultaneously with the locking of the door. When MOORE and a crowd, who were attracted by the firing, burst the door open, WHITFIELD was found laying on the floor dying, and DORAN and two women standing in the centre of the room. DORAN cried out that he surrendered, and he and the women were taken to jail. WHITFIELD's pistol was found on him never having been drawn. He was shot through the body five times and beaten over the head with a pistol. There is strong talk of lynching DORAN.

**The Funeral of Gen. Rousseau—Gen. Buchanan Assumes Command.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 8.

Gen. ROUSSEAU will be buried here to-morrow at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Gen. BUCHANAN assumes command to-day by virtue of seniority. His order assuming command simply announces that fact. Gens. BABCOCK and PORTER, of Gen. GRANT's staff, have returned from Texas. Sixty civilian agents and clerks of the Freedmen's Bureau of this State have been discharged, thus reducing the establishment to small proportions. An order was issued yesterday prohibiting further admissions in the Freedmen's Hospital of this City.

**The Negro Difficulties in Virginia—The Death of Hon. John M. Botts.**

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, Jan. 8.

Reliable information received here this evening from the scene of yesterday's affray, reports the negroes much excited, but no further acts of violence had been perpetrated. The military force sent to the assistance of the Sheriff has returned to this city, and no further disturbance is apprehended.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Jan. 8.

A company of infantry and a battery of the Fifth Artillery were sent to Norfolk by rail to-day.

A meeting of citizens is called for to-morrow to make preparations for the funeral of the late Hon. JNO. M. BOTTS. The bells here were tolled all day and the State House flag is at half mast.

Col. THOMAS N. BURWELL, Captain in the war of 1812, died to-day, aged 81 years.

**Execution of a Murderer at Rome, N. Y.**

UTICA, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 8.

WILLIAM HENRY CARSWELL, the murderer of the little girl ARBY SAUNDERS, near Camden, in April last, was hung at 12:40 o'clock to-day at Rome. The prisoner professed to have made his peace with God, and he was ready to die. On the scaffold he asked all to be warned by his fate. He stated that his sentence was just and that his crime demanded his death. Between 200 and 300 special deputies were in the jail yard. Thousands of persons were outside. Chloroform was administered to the prisoner just previous to the falling of the drop.

**A Colored Man Convicted of Murder in Pennsylvania.**

PITTSBURG, Friday, Jan. 8.

LOUIS LANE, colored, who has been on trial for poisoning his wife, was to-day convicted for murder in the first degree. This was the second trial.

Six frame buildings on Federal-street, in Alleghany City, were destroyed by fire this morning. They were occupied by MCKNIGHT & SMITH, grocers; insured for $7,500. CHARLES REIZENSTIEN, queensware; loss $6,000, insured. A. J. PENTECOST, hardware; loss $3,000, no insurance. J. & C. BROWN, shoes; loss $3,000, insured.

**The Central Pacific Railroad—Trains Running to Nevada.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 8.

Trains on the Central Pacific Railroad are running on schedule time to Carlin, in the northeast corner of Nevada, 600 miles distant. Track layers are at Humboldt Canyon, twenty-five miles further east. No interruption has occurred from snows so far, the twenty-two miles of snow-sheds at the summit of the Sierras working satisfactorily. The commercial business of the Central, for December, exceeded $340,000.

### MISSOURI.

**Legislative Caucus on the Question of the Senatorship—Speech by Gen. Carl Schurz.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Jan. 8.

A general caucus of the Missouri Legislature was held at Jefferson City last night, to hear Gens. SCHURZ and LOAN, candidates for the United States Senatorship, define their positions. The caucus turned out to be a mass meeting, and was largely attended by citizens generally as well as members of the Legislature. Gen. LOAN being unwell, was not present. The discussion was intended mainly to give Gen. SCHURZ an opportunity to reply to the charge of his opponent, that he is in favor of immediately enfranchising rebels and turning the States over to the hands of the enemy. A special dispatch to the *Anzeiger* gives the following account of the proceedings at the meeting:

"Gen. SCHURZ distinctly denied the above charge, and stated that he was astonished at it, after so frequently and emphatically declaring his position on the question. He divided the question into two parts—Federal and State—and said in the United States Senate he would support the following amendments: First, general suffrage without distinction of color or previous condition, but recognizing the right of a State to disfranchise on account of felony or rebellion. Second, an amendment to reduce every rebellious State to a territorial condition. So far as Missouri was concerned, negro suffrage was a justice done the negro, and rebel suffrage was a grace to be done to the disloyal. He was first for justice and second for grace. He was for repealing the Disfranchisement act only after negro suffrage was adopted. He ridiculed the constitutional performances of DRAKE & Co., and said had he been a member of the Convention he never would have consented to make enfranchisement easier than negro suffrage, as the Drake Constitution did. He severely criticised both DRAKE and HENDERSON for leaving Washington at so critical a moment, only for the purpose of defeating him. He stigmatized the charges made against him as willful lies. He declared that he had never belonged to any ring, and treated the subject of patronage as of no consequence to him. He concluded by observing that his name was known far and wide, and never had a Senatorial election commanded so much attention, both in America and Europe, as this one had. He believed that his election would greatly encourage emigration to this country and State.

Gen. LOAN not being present, Mr. DRAKE was invited to speak. He said he could not be expected to reply off-hand to a well-prepared speech assailing him so violently, but he offered to answer at some future time, whereupon the caucus invited him to name the day before sitting down. Mr. DRAKE made some very bitter remarks against Gen. SCHURZ, striking hard blows, and saying he would show in his response whose heart beat answers to the pulsations the great Radical Party.

Mr. HENDERSON was then called upon and spoke. He ridiculed many of the remarks of Gen. SCHURZ, advocated his own reëlection, and made a strong effort on behalf of the repeal of the Disfranchisement act."

### DISASTER AT SEA.

**Reported Loss of a Vessel on the Nova Scotia Coast with all on Board.**

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, Jan. 8.

A vessel, supposed to be the *A. R. Dunlop*, from Boston to Halifax, has been wrecked on the coast, and all hands lost.

**The Seymour Express Robbery—The Chicago Board of Trade.**

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 8.

ALLAN PINKERTON denies Detective FALKER's statement that RENO and ANDERSON were innocent of the express robbery at Seymour, and that FALKER knew and could have arrested the guilty parties. PINKERTON reiterates his statement that RENO and ANDERSON were the criminals. In the Superior Court to-day the Board of Trade of this City interposed their answer in the injunction suit to prevent their expelling MURRAY NELSON & Co. from the privileges of the Board. The directors deny that they were parties to the late corner on corn, and uphold the by-laws and regulations of the Board as legal, and assert that their action is based upon these by-laws. The case will come up for hearing to-morrow on the motion to dissolve the injunction.

**Weather Report.**

12:30 A. M., Saturday, Jan. 9.

Plaister, Conn.—Cloudy, wind strong.
St. Johns—Cloudy, mild.
Boston—Clear, very pleasant.
Providence—Clear and pleasant.
New-Haven—Foggy and damp; wind N. W.
Philadelphia—Cloudy and mild.
Baltimore—Cloudy and mild.
Fort Monroe—Delightful, no wind, clear.
Washington—Clear and mild.
Augusta—Cloudy, thermometer 61°.
Lake City—Extremely pleasant.
New-Orleans—Raining hard since 6 P. M.
St. Louis—Storming here since last night.
Chicago—Heavy storm, sleet prevailing.
Toledo—Raining slowly since noon.
Cleveland—Rained hard in the evening; now cloudy and moderate.
Cincinnati—Cloudy and mild.
Pittsburg—Clear and pleasant.
Buffalo—Rained a little about 9 o'clock; now cloudy and mild.
Rochester—Raining since 9:30.
Albany—Clear and mild.

A severe rain and sleet storm is prevailing in the northern section of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

**Court of Appeals.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 8.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for Saturday, Jan. 9, Nos. 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 39, 40½, 40¾, 43, 44, 45, 47.

## WASHINGTON.

**Interest in the Senatorial Contests—The Standard Weights and Measures—Louisiana Revenue Frauds—The Virginia Committee.**

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 8.

The various Senatorial contests continue to excite deep interest here. The greatest anxiety is for news from New-York. The fact that the caucus cannot now be held until the middle of next week is construed by the friends of Senator MORGAN as being favorable to him, as it is believed that if the Fenton element had felt strong enough it would have hastened the nomination. Gov. MORGAN's personal presence will doubtless be an effective aid to his own canvass. Considerable regret is expressed over the defeat of Senator MORRILL from Maine, though Mr. HAMLIN's return will be warmly welcomed by many friends. But it is in Missouri where the phase of affairs is most muddled. Gen. SCHURZ is confident of success. Gen. LOAN is equally so; while Senator HENDERSON's friends claim that his latent strength, to be developed when the strength of the others is exhausted, is very great. They say they regard his chances as better than in the case of his first election, when nearly the entire Press of the State was opposed to him. He is an able and shrewd politician, one of the kind that, no matter what his vicissitudes, generally turns up on the winning side. His vote on impeachment is the only blemish in the eyes of his old friends. But the unpopularity of the act has almost wholly died away, since it is conceded by even Gen. GRANT, and a majority of his supporters, that the failure of impeachment saved the Republican Party. The Missouri contest promises to be very entertaining. In West Virginia the contest is just opening. Gov. BOREMAN and Hon. CHESTER D. HUBBARD, present member of the Wheeling District, are the principal aspirants. Mr. HUBBARD has served two years with entire satisfaction, and has made a useful, sensible and practical legislator. Should he be successful, he will most worthily represent his State.

STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The standard metric weights and measures ordered by Congress to be furnished to each State are now undergoing manufacture. Prof. BENJAMIN PIERCE, United States Superintendent of Weights and Measures, prepared a programme of the standards to be furnished and submitted it to the Committee on Weights and Measures of the National Academy of Sciences, who approved it. Specimens of several of the standards have been sent to the Capitol. The divided line meters are made of brass, composed of three parts of copper to one of zinc, the bar extending beyond the terminal lines. They are divided into decimeters, one decimeter into centimeters, and one centimeter into millimeters. The length between the terminal line is equal to one meter at a temperature of the bar of about 70 degrees Fahrenheit. The form of the weights is similar to the present American standard weights. They are of brass, of an ascertained specific gravity, equal, when weighed in a vaccum, to the weight of the French platinum standard. There are kilograms, demi-kilograms and grams. The standard litre or capacity measure is made of brass, of a form similar to the American standard quart, containing a volume of distilled water which, when weighed in vacuum, equals the weight of a standard kilogram in vacuum, the water being at the temperature of its greatest density and the vessel at the same temperature. These sets of standards will be completed before the close of the present year.

LOUISIANA REVENUE FRAUDS.

They have a brilliant way of carrying out their frauds in Louisiana; New-York is altogether in the shade. Mr. CREECY, who was recently-appointed Supervisor for that district, made some important seizures after his arrival there, but found that he could not use the mails for the transmission of his dispatches, which gave him an excuse for coming on to Washington for fresh instructions, as was asserted at the time. When he returned to New-Orleans he found that all the property seized, which he thought he had left in safe hands, had been mysteriously carried off to parts unknown, together with the papers implicating certain officials.

UNITED STATES PROTECTORATES.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations to-day voted to permit Gen. BANKS to report, without the approval of the Committee, a resolution proposing the establishment of a protectorate over the island Republics of Hayti and St. Domingo. This is the idea of Mr. SEWARD, and explains the reference to the subject in the President's message. Gen. BUTLER also has the subject very much at heart, and it is said that when he called on the President on New-Year's Day he thanked him for the allusions to the matter in his message.

THE SENATORIAL FINANCIAL CAUCUS.

Senator EDMUNDS' gold bond paying resolution turns out to have been the chief bone of contention in the Senatorial caucus yesterday. An effort was made to kill it off, but it did not succeed. It was the only proposition which received serious discussion, and the effort to divert discussion to other propositions was defeated by the adjournment.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

The House to-day was almost wholly devoted to the private calendar; afterward it went into Committee of the Whole on the West Point Appropriation bill, and a long debate followed upon the Civil Service. Gen. LOGAN delivered a carefully-prepared speech against Mr. JENCKES' bill, to which that gentleman replied at length and with much force. Mr. SHELLABARGER, who has resumed his seat much improved in health, also criticised certain administrative features of the bill, but did not oppose its principle. Both branches of Congress adjourned until Monday.

THE LATE GEN. ROUSSEAU.

The death of Gen. ROUSSEAU startled many people here, who had scarcely been made aware of his serious illness. The flags at the various military posts were lowered to half mast. This event now leaves two vacancies in the rank of Brigadier-General in the Regular Army. The first was caused by the retiring of Gen. HOOKER.

COLLECTOR SMYTHE.

Mr. SMYTHE and his friends are working vigorously for his confirmation. His chief champions in the Senate are Messrs. NYE and STEWART, of Nevada. His strongest opponents are Messrs. CONKLING and EDMUNDS. Mr. Surveyor WAKEMAN is here urging Republican Senators to confirm Mr. SMYTHE for a variety of reasons, the most forcible of which is that SMYTHE wants the place.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

The House Pacific Railroad Committee to-day agreed to report in favor of the bill introduced a few days ago by Mr. PRICE, of Iowa, which requires that all railroads which have been granted lands by the United States Government, or by any State to which lands have been granted for railroad purposes, shall use iron of American manufacture or manufactured from American ore, in their construction.

MRS. MURPHY'S WAR CLAIM.

Mrs. MURPHY's claim was the text for some half a dozen speeches in the Senate again to-day. Senator HENDRICKS made an argument in favor of allowing it, and GARRETT DAVIS continued his quotations from the opinions of Chief Justice MARSHALL on the same side of the question. Mr. CONKLING, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN and others spoke against the claim, on the ground that no distinction could be made, under the laws of war, between property taken for the use of the army and property destroyed in the usual prosecution of war. This case is likely to occupy several days yet, as nearly every Senator is desirous to speak on the subject.

THE CONNECTICUT RIVER BRIDGE.

The question of the construction of the bridge across the Connecticut River will come up again to-morrow in the Senate Post Office Committee. A large lobby is here working for the defeat of the measure in the interest of the Shore Line Railroad. A number of Hartford people are also here opposing the scheme on the ground that it will interfere with the navigation of the river. Representative HUBBARD, of Connecticut, will make an argument to-morrow in favor of its erection.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

The payment of WELLS, FARGO & Co., by the Postmaster-General, for the overland service has not yet been made, although Gov. RANDALL is scarcely warranted in withholding it by the terms of the contract; yet he does so in deference to what he supposes may be the action of the House on the resolution for investigation which will come up next Monday.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.

Gen. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, and Gen. INGALLS, of New-York, are among the arrivals.

**Dispatches to the Associated Press.**

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 8.

THE VIRGINIA COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed by the conference of citizens from different parts of Virginia, which met at Richmond Dec. 31, arrived here to-day. It consists of Hon. A. H. H. STUART, Chairman, Messrs. JOHN L. MARYE, Jr., of Fredericksburg, JAMES F. JOHNSON, of Bedford, W. T. SUTHERLIN, of Danville, WYNDHAM ROBERTS, of Washington County, W. S. OWEN, of Halifax, JOHN R. BALDWIN, of Augusta, JAMES NELSON, of Richmond, and J. F. SLAUGHTER, of Lynchburg. The object of the Committee in visiting Washington is to ascertain the best terms on which Virginia can be restored to the Union. The action of the Committee will conclude nothing, as it is to be submitted to a convention of delegates elected by the people, proposed to be held in Richmond on the 10th of February. The Committee had a preliminary meeting to-night.

The Committee had a private meeting to-night, at which they formally organized. The proceedings were confined to a general exchange of views delivered in a coloquial and informal manner, although the programme is considered settled. The Committee will remain in permanent organization, keeping a quorum of their body here until something is accomplished for the relief of the State. They have pledged themselves to allow no discouraging or untoward events to deter them from the earnest and persistent pursuit of this object in view. No changes will be made in the Committee, a letter having been received from WINDHAM ROBERTSON that although detained, he would soon arrive here. The Committee will meet to-morrow at 9 o'clock, and remain in full session until Wednesday of next week, when, probably, all but a quorum will go home, with the understanding that some will return and relieve those here on duty, thus keeping constantly in session, prepared to take advantage of any circumstance which may arise towards accomplishing the object of their meeting.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE.

A cable dispatch states that the system of a penny postage between Great Britain and this country is advocated by a large number of the members of the new British Parliament; that a memorial, signed by hundreds of the members of Parliament, has been presented to REVERDY JOHNSON, requesting him to urge the American Government to adopt a system of penny postage between the United States and Great Britain; that the London *Times* prints the memorial and comments favorably thereon. This is gratifying to Postmaster-General RANDALL, who favors cheap rates of international postage. In negotiating the present postal convention with Great Britain, which went into operation the 1st of January inst., the United States office proposed and urged a further reduction of the international letter rate of postage, but without success, the British office declining any reduction. Important reductions of postage to Great Britain and the countries on the Continent of Europe, amounting to about one-half of the rates previously charged, have been made by recent postal conventions with those countries, and Postmaster-General RANDALL is ready and anxious to further reduce the present rates of postage to the lowest practicable standard.

GEN. BURBANKS.

Brevet Brig. Gen. BURBANKS has been relieved from duty as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmens' Bureau in the State of Kentucky, and Brevet Col. B. P. RUNKLE, Major of the Forty-fifth Infantry, (Veteran Reserves,) is ordered to that duty.

DEATH OF GEN. ROUSSEAU.

Official information was received at the War Department this morning, from Brevet Maj. Gen. BUCHANAN, dated New Orleans, announcing the death of Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU. He died at 11 o'clock last night, of congestion of the bowels, after three days' illness.

GEN. FRANK BLAIR.

Gen. FRANCIS P. BLAIR had an interview with the President this morning.

THE INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Information has been received that the Texas Convention has passed an ordinance giving the right of way to the International Pacific Railroad from the eastern to the western border of that State, and a reservation of twenty miles on each side of the road; the road to be completed within six years. This road is one of the connecting links of the international line from Cairo to San Blas on the Pacific Ocean. The Texas Convention is debating the question of dividing the State.

A CLAIM FOR SALVAGE.

The Secretary of War transmitted to the House to-day the claim of the officers and crew of the United States steamer *De Soto*, for salvage against the United States steamer *Leviathan*. He says the claim was presented to the War Department, but there was no appropriation for the payment of it. The Secretary suggests that it be made a matter of inquiry as to whether the public advantage would not be promoted by a repeal of the statute allowing salvage to salvors of public vessels where the parties belong to the public armed service. It would seem to be questionable justice that the United States should be called upon to pay for services rendered its own vessels in distress by its own officers and crews. The subject was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The following motions were disposed of in the Supreme Court:

No. 329—Davidson *et al.* vs. Horeton; No. 330, Same *vs.* King; No. 331, Same *vs.* McMahon; motions to dismiss were argued.

No. 361—Elvans *vs.* McClane, in error to the District Court of West Virginia; on motion of Edwin M. Stanton the writ of error was dismissed without prejudice to the plaintiff in error, and to sue out a new writ.

No. 416—Coyle *et al. vs.* Allen *et al.*; appeal from the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia; docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 15—Emerson *et al. vs.* Boundine; motion argued by Mr. Stanbery.

No. 417.—Steamer *Union* and cargo *vs.* the United States; No. 418.—Schooner *John Williams* and cargo *vs.* the United States; No. 419—The schooner *Theresa* and cargo *vs.* the United States; No. 420.—Schooner *Jane* and cargo *vs.* the United States; appeals from District Court for the District of Florida, docketed and dismissed on motion of Mr. ASHTON.

No. 1131.—DENNISON *vs.* PING et al.—Appeal from Circuit Court for Louisiana; dismissed.

No. 179.—Bark *Grape Shot*, GEORGE LAW claimant *vs.* MOSSET; notice to dismiss argued in part, and further argument postponed to next Friday.

No. 31.—GREEN *vs.* VAN BUSKIRK; No. 32.—TILLINGHAST *vs.* Same; argument of these cases was continued by JOHN R. PORTER, Esq.

The argument in the case of GEO. W. WHITE et al., an original case in equity, has been fixed by the Supreme Court for the first day in February. This suit involves many important questions in connection with the disposal of Texas bonds in that State during the rebellion.

## FORTIETH CONGRESS.

### THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 8.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Vermont, in relation to reciprocity of trade with Canada, upon which he said he desired to make some remarks hereafter. The resolution takes the ground that the matter should be regulated by Congress instead of by treaty.

THE MORNING HOUR.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, the Senate took up, amended and passed the bill to regulate the appointment of a Recorder of Deeds and Warden of the jail in the District of Columbia.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to create a new judicial district in Kentucky. Referred to the Judiciary Committee and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, introduced a bill to repeal the usury laws in the District of Columbia, and a bill relating to judicial proceedings in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to regulate the price and encourage production of cotton in the United States. Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

The bill provides that after the 1st of July next the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to purchase all raw cotton grown after the passage of this bill, when the same shall be delivered at any railway station making direct running communication with the port of New-York at 20 cents per pound for Uplands and 30 cents for Sea Islands, provided it be in good merchantable order and put up in bales of 400 pounds each. The purchases are to be made through the Internal Revenue officers. Cotton so sold shall be exempt from tax, but if sold to other parties than agents of the United States, shall pay a tax of 3 cents per pound. The cotton purchased by the Government shall be sold in New-York, at a price not less than 5 cents per pound in advance of the purchase price, reckoning the expenses of transportation, storage, &c., as part of the latter; but manufacturers of cotton within the United States shall be allowed a drawback of 2½ cents per pound upon all cotton used by them, and a full report of all transactions under the foregoing provisions, shall be laid before Congress at the commencement of every regular session.

RAILROAD LAND GRANT.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back, without amendment, the bill granting lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railway. Ten alternate sections per mile are granted on each side of the road.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. FOWLER introduced a bill to amend the act of July 4, 1864, to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. It provides for the payment to citizens of such States as are now entitled to the benefits of said act of claims for stores furnished to the Engineer and Ordnance Departments of the army.

VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

Mr. COLE presented the petition of A. M. KENADAY, agent of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican war, asking the establishment of a branch of the Soldiers' Home for the Pacific Coast, admitting soldiers who served in Mexico on the same footing with those soldiers who have served continuously twenty years.

Referred to the Military Committee.

LAND GRANTS.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS the Senate took up and after a brief debate passed the bill to grant lands to aid in the construction of a military wagon road from Coose Bay to Roseburg, Oregon.

On motion of Mr. THAYER a bill to confirm the title to certain lands in Nebraska, and a bill supplementary thereto, were taken up and passed.

PRIVATE WAR CLAIMS.

The morning hour having expired, the bill for the relief of SUE MURPHY, of Decatur, Ala., again came up for consideration.

Mr. HENDRICKS being entitled to the floor, said that the bill seemed to him so obviously just that he could not understand why the Senators opposed it; Mrs. MURPHY having been always a loyal citizen of the United States was clearly entitled to payment for her property, taken by the Government for a public use; and who ever wished to have her claims rejected, on the ground that if it and others like it were allowed, their amount would be greater than the people could afford to pay, should be prepared to say that the bonds of the Government should be repudiated on the same grounds; the obligation to pay the bonds, rested merely on a contract; but the obligation to pay for property in such a case as this, rested on higher grounds, an express constitutional provision. It had been objected to this claim, that the property taken, was in an enemy's country. But this was not the fact. Decatur was within the lines of the United States Army, and the authority of the Government had been reëstablished there. In reply to the argument made against the bill, on the ground, that Mrs. MURPHY, being a citizen and resident of Alabama, must necessarily have been a public enemy, he cited the declaration of a prominent Republican, Gov. MORTON, in September, 1865, that the war was waged to suppress an insurrection of individuals, not States, and that such individuals who participated in that insurrection, was personally responsible. Mrs. MURPHY, he said, never ceased to be a loyal citizen of the United States, and therefore could not be held in any degree responsible for the disloyalty of her neighbors.

Mr. CONKLING asked whether if Mrs. MURPHY's claim rested on the ground that she was a citizen of the United States, whose property, having been taken for public use, should be paid? If the fact of her loyalty increased her citizenship or made her claim stronger than the claim of a citizen who had not been loyal?

Mr. HENDRICKS declined to discuss the merits of any other claim than the one before the Senate. The fidelity of the claimant in this case to her Government had never been questioned, and although, therefore, the obligation of the Government to pay for the property taken for public use is apparent, yet the obligation might be questioned in the case of a person who had taken part in an insurrection. The people although they had to pay for many things that they ought never to pay for were yet able to pay every right and just claim like that of Mrs. MURPHY.

Mr. CONKLING said he had convinced himself that the bill was more important in its relations to the finances of the Government than any other that would be likely to come up this session, and he thought that if the object of the Government were to make the war odious and dispose of its own intelligence and integrity, the object could be attained by passing the bill. In 1864, when her property was destroyed, the claimant was a citizen of Alabama—a portion of the country which had previously been proclaimed by the President to be in a state of insurrection.

Mr. HOWE remarked that what the President in his proclamation had said, was not that Alabama was in insurrection, but there was an insurrection.

Mr. CONKLING had once heard a Judge say that a contract for the sale of a horse applied to his head, his tail, and the whole of him, and by a parity of reasoning he supposed that when a State or a country, or any entire geographical thing was named, the whole of it was named.

Mr. HOWE asked him whether if a newspaper paragraph should state that the small-pox had broken out in the State of New-York, it must be understood that it prevailed throughout the whole State; if not, whether an insurrection might not break out in a State without involving the whole State.

Mr. CONKLING supposed this question to be meant for a pleasantry, and thought that as such it must have some merits, because it made the Senator from Indiana (Mr. HENDRICK's) laugh. He repeated that the President's Proclamation, with the force given to it by the decisions of the Supreme Court, had the effect of making the whole of the State of Alabama enemies' territory. No valid claim could be made for property destroyed in that territory, and the loyalty or disloyalty of the claimant was wholly immaterial, because the constitutional provision under which the claim was made, recognized no such distinction.

Messrs. FRELINGHUYSEN, and PATTERSON of New-Hampshire followed in opposition to the bill.

Mr. DAVIS asked Senators PATTERSON or FRELINGHUYSEN or CONKLING to state distinctly what law they relied upon to authorize the taking of the property of Mrs. MURPHY.

Mr. PATTERSON replied that it was taken, he supposed, under the military law which in time of war authorizes either party to take the property necessary in order to carry out the objects of the war.

Mr. DAVIS asked the same gentlemen, or either of them, to give a categorical answer to the question, whether, upon the theory that the States in insurrection were the enemy's territory, the property of ANDREW JOHNSON, a citizen of Tennessee, of Judge WAYNE, a citizen of Georgia, situated in the District of Columbia, was liable to be seized during the war as Mrs. MURPHY's property had been seized?

Mr. PATTERSON replied that that case would be parallel with the case of a Mr. GRAHAM, previously cited by him, who had been refused payment by the War Department for certain sugar of his taken in New-Orleans for the use of the army, and he saw no reason why ANDREW JOHNSON should be treated differently; and, by way of further reply he asked Mr. DAVIS, whether Mr. JOHNSON because of his loyalty would be entitled to payment for property destroyed in battle.

Mr. DAVIS answered that the Senator from New-Hampshire, with the adroitness characteristic of the section which he represented, had attempted to answer his question by asking another. [Laughter.] But he insisted upon a categorical answer.

Mr. PATTERSON said he had thought the question put by the Senator from Kentucky would be sufficiently answered by reminding him that the District of Columbia was not, and had not been, at any time proclaimed by the President to be enemy's territory.

Mr. DAVIS said that the opponents of this bill had opposed it upon the ground that the law of nations, which regulates the rights and liabilities of citizens and subjects of nations at war with each other, applies to the case of the States in rebellion against the Government of the United States; but the answer of Mr. HOWARD abandoned that ground, because, if the law of nations applied here, then Mr. JOHNSON and Judge WAYNE, being citizens of an enemy's country, their property in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, would be liable to confiscation.

Without acting on the bill, the Senate took up and passed a bill for the relief of R. W. BEST and SAMUEL PHELPS, of North Carolina, and then, at 4 P. M., adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. VAN WYCK presented the remonstrance of THOMAS J. BRADLEY, President of the New-York Knife Company, and other citizens of Waldron, N. Y., against any further increase of the duty on imported steel.

Mr. KELLY presented a petition and memorial of the sugar refiners of Philadelphia, asking for a new classification of sugar for tariff purposes.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House proceeded, as the business of the morning hour on Friday, to the call of committees for bills of a private character, and took up the bill reported by Mr. FERRY from the Post Office Committee on the 18th of December last, to allow LEWIS D. SMITH, Postmaster at Ionia, Mich., credit for public money and stamps stolen from his possession, not exceeding $1,861. After considerable discussion, the bill was passed.

Mr. LINCOLN, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill to make an additional allowance to ED. B. HOAG on a mail contract. Passed.

Also, a bill allowing compensation to HENRY S. GIBBONS, Postmaster at St. John's, Mich., for money stolen from him belonging to the Post Office. Passed.

BROOKLYN POST OFFICES.

Mr. BARNES introduced a joint resolution directing that mail matter addressed to Brooklyn shall be forwarded through either of the three Post Offices within its corporate limits without additional postage. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

IMPORTED SUGARS.

Mr. BROOKS presented the petition of the leading sugar refineries in New-York for relief from the importation of West India and other refined sugars. The petition is signed by the STUARTS, MOLLER, HAVEMEYER, BRADISH, JOHNSON and others.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill relieving from legal and political disabilities, R. W. BEST and SAM. F. PHILLIPS, one the Clerk and the other the Reporter of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Passed.

NAVAL MACHINERY.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill amending the second section of the law of March 31, 1868, to exempt certain manufactures from internal taxes, so as to extend its provisions to manufactories of naval machinery for the Government, and remitting such taxes as had not accrued prior to the 1st of April, 1868. After a brief explanation by Mr. SCHENCK, the bill was passed.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the Naval Appropriation bill was made the special order for Monday next. Mr. BROOKS reserved the right of making points of order on the various sections of the bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE suggested that that right might be reserved and exercised so as to increase the public expenditure.

Mr. BROOKS replied that it was very easy to make such an insinuation, but that a member might take up the time of the House in bellowing about economy, and thus waste forty times the amount attempted to be saved.

The House, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. HULBURD, of New York, in the chair, on the Military Academy bill, an hour and a-half being allowed for general debate.

MR JENCKES' CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

Mr. LOGAN addressed the Committee in opposition to Mr. JENCKES' Civil Service bill, discussing the whole matter and declaring that he desired the business of this Government to be discharged with the utmost intelligence, fidelity and dispatch, and upon the principle of scrupulous economy, and that the employes shall receive such compensation as will make them proof against dishonesty. He would vote for any practicable measure to bring about such a reform; but he was immovably opposed to the establishment of a life tenure in office—a system so opposed to the genius and spirit of our institutions and our people, and regarded with so much apprehension by the debaters on the Constitution. In this connection he alluded to the debates upon giving a life tenure of office to the Judges of the Supreme Court, showing the apprehension then entertained, and that the same danger was as much to be apprehended now as then. He held that the people are the rulers of the country, and that their representatives have no right to create a power that is not liable to their decision, which was final and paramount to all other authority. He argued that the appointment of subordinates or the nominations for appointments are just as much the part of a duty of Representatives as any other resting upon them, and that a share in those appointments is as much a time-honored right of the people as any they have. Every Administration was held responsible for the policy it pursued, and had, therefore, a right to unanimity in all of its departments. He pictured the condition of the Government at the breaking out of the rebellion, with all its smaller offices filled by secessionists of the deepest dye, who communicated to the enemy all the plans of the Government and successfully thwarted our movements on every hand. He then argued that the heads of departments had no time to investigate the charges of errors in subordinates and to follow out the technical and slow procedure of commissions or courts to remove unworthy incumbents, and that it is the duty of legislators to shape laws so as to include the contingency of war as well as of peace. In contrasting this Government and that of the monarchies of France, England and Prussia, he pictured the part of an American freeman in his Government and that of a sleek flunky who has no voice in the decrees of the powers, to be the proposition of the bill. To place at the head of this Bureau the Vice-President of the United States, making him the supreme ruler and dictator and first judge upon the application of employes, he regarded as a means by which the public patronage might become subservient to one man who knows no superior—whom even the Senate could not control—and which power, in unworthy hands, might be wielded to the total destruction of the will of the people, being the very essence of centralization of power in one man. The whole bill he declared to be an opening wedge to an aristocracy in this country, which, once established by law, would result in two schools in this country, one for military and the other for civil education, which schools would monopolize all avenues of approach to the Government, and might, in the event of another war in this country, prove a most formidable enemy. He appealed to the friends of those who died on their country's altar, that this great Government might be preserved republican in form and republican in name, to see that the law should never again adopt another code that would make men less free.

After Mr. LOGAN had completed his speech, Mr. JENCKES replied, expressing his surprise that it should have been made without notice and out of order. The keynote of the gentleman's speech had been that the bill created officers with a life tenure, and, therefore, should not be countenanced. The bill proposed no such thing. It proposed that the incumbent of an office should hold it only during the efficiency of his service, which was an entirely different thing. In other words it proposed that every person in the service of the Government should render to the people an equivalent for his compensation. What was there Anti-Republican or Anti-Democratic in that? The objection made in reference to the power of the Vice-President had no foundation whatever, for under the bill he would have no patronage or appointing power. The President would have the appointment of the other members of the Commission, and the Commission itself would have no appointing power. He ridiculed the idea of the bill creating an aristocracy, showing that the applicants for examination for office would not be persons nominated by members of Congress or local politicians, but persons presenting themselves from all walks of life. The President had to give commissions to 60,000 men, and if he undertook to test the merits of the applicants, it would absorb all his time and attention. This bill merely provided the means of knowledge for the President and of presenting to him the names of persons qualified for the various offices.

Mr. SHELLABARGER inquired as to the constitutional points involved in the bill; whether it was competent for Congress to provide a law for a member of the Senate, for the Vice-President was, in fact, a member of the Senate, and should be at the head of an executive department, in the face of the constitutional proviso that no person holding an office in the United States shall be a member of either House during his office.

Mr. JENCKES replied that there might be some difference of opinion as to whether the Vice-President is a member of the Senate, but that that provision of the bill was of no particular importance. A commission could be appointed without the Vice-President being a member of it though he thought it eminently proper that the Vice-President should be having no official duty to perform except to preside over the Senate. As to Mr. LOGAN's criticism of the terms of office proposed in the bill, Mr. JENCKES asked that it should be contrasted with the present terms of office. Now appointments are made entirely by favor, merit being a secondary consideration. Patronage was at the root of all appointments and the consequences of it were seen throughout the whole civil service. It was the present mode of appointment that was inherited from monarchical governments. The competitive examination in France was one of the fruits of the first Republic. It was a decree of the Constituent Assembly and not a decree of the King. In England instead of its being the outgrowth of aristocracy it had been established by an order of the Queen and Council. If such commission were appointed there would be no smuggling into great ports or into small ports. Revenue Inspectors would have an incentive to perform their duties faithfully, and all persons dealing with the Government would have assurance that they would be met by honest men, and not by plunderers and robbers. It was as an economical measure that the bill emanated from the Committee on Retrenchment. It had been attacked as a political measure by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LOGAN.) As a political measure he (Mr. JENCKES) defended it, and claimed that it was one by which republican institutions could be more strengthened than by any other law of the last half century; for corruption it would substitute purity, for venality, honor. It would give to the civil service the character now shared by every one who served the Republic in either arm of the military service. It would establish an *esprit de corps* which would resist all temptation, and would lead every man holding a commission from the Government to perform his duty strictly, honestly and patriotically.

Mr. WOODWARD said he intended to seek an early opportunity to discuss this measure, announcing, however, that he concurred generally with the views expressed by Mr. LOGAN. He believed the bill to be a mischievous one, and altogether unworthy of becoming a law.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATION.

General debate being closed, the Military Academy Appropriation Bill was considered and ordered to be reported to the House. It appropriates $271,558. The Committee rose and the bill was passed by the House.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Mr. MILLER offered a resolution inquiring of the public printer the cause of delay in furnishing the agricultural report for 1867, which was adopted.

GENERAL POLITICS.

The House at 3:40 went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, in the Chair, on the President's Message of 1867, and was addressed by Mr. BOYER in a speech on general politics, in reply chiefly to a speech made by Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, before the recess.

Mr. BOYER admitted that the late Presidential election had decided, of course, that the Republican Party should continue to administer the Government, but it had settled scarcely anything else. The election, in fact, had turned upon a false and imaginary issue by which the Republican Party had succeeded in avoiding a direct verdict of the people upon the real question involved. The gentleman from Maine, Mr. BLAINE, had said that the election of Gen. GRANT had settled the financial question. Settled is how? By what party had it ever been made a question whether the national debt should not be paid in the utmost good faith and according to the letter and spirit of the contract? The question was, What good faith? And the letter and spirit of the contract were on these points. The Republican platform and the enunciations of Gen. GRANT left the people in the dark as much as ever. In this connection Mr. BOYER referred to the late Mr. STEVENS' phrase about "the bloated bondholders" who should be paid the principal of the five-twenties in currency. To Senator MORTON, a high Republican authority, and prominently named for the Secretaryship of the Treasury, who maintained that to pay the bonds in currency was a clear legal right according to the contract, and to Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, who held that to pay in greenbacks was not only a legal right, but a moral duty, in so far as the late elections continued the power of Radicalism. He held that it was a verdict extorted from the fear of the people, rather than from their judgment of the merits of the Radical policy. The gentleman from Maine had said that with the election of Gen. GRANT came a higher standard of American citizenship. If that boasted standard of American citizenship were sought for, where was it to be found? In the latest illustration of Radical reconstruction for Virginia, he found that no inhabitant of the State should hold any State office, nor sit on a jury, unless he took an oath to recognize and accept the political equality of the negro. In other reconstructed States he found somewhat similar provisions. Was that the way in which the standard of American citizenship had been elevated by the Republican Party, which retained power by the votes of black barbarians and the wholesale disfranchisement of white Conservatives? He alluded to the fact that there were Representatives in the House from the Southern States in full fellowship and communion with the Radical majority, from whose bodies the Union bullets had never been extracted, and who bore upon their persons the scars of wounds received in their desperate endeavors to capture and destroy the Capitol where, as loyal men, they now sit in judgment. They had succeeded in capturing the Capitol, not with rebel bullets, but by the aid of Radical ballots. Their prostration of themselves before the Radical idol, shouting the shibboleth of party, conveyed to the mind no very exalted idea of the advancing standard of impartial American citizenship. He believed that to affirm this condition of things to have received the deliberate approval of either Gen. GRANT or the majority which elected him, was a slander against both. When by his official utterances, the new President should have broken his sphynx-like silence and revealed a policy of his own, then, and not till then, could it be safely asserted how much or how little had been accomplished by the election of Gen. GRANT. The great constitutional and national party to which he (Mr. BOYER) belonged, and which numbered a majority of the white people of the entire country would continue to move on, never despairing of the Republic, faithful to its great mission and strong in its abiding convictions of right. It would never cease its efforts until with or without the aid of Gen. GRANT it should behold the civil law supreme throughout the land, and the nation again united as one people with equality, dignity and rights of the several States established and secured.

The Committee rose and the House, at 4:15, adjourned till Monday next.

## THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

**A New Financial Scheme—Resumption of Specie Payments—The Duty of Congress.**

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4, 1869.

The questions which, more than all others, engage the public attention now, are the currency, the national debt, taxation and the public expenditures.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

With regard to public expenditures the duty of Congress is plain, if the Republican party is to maintain itself in power. They must be reduced, and there is ample room for reduction in the army, the navy, in the number of clerkships and officers of various grades, in the number of foreign ministers—in short, in every department of the Government.

The annual report of the Postmaster General shows a deficit in the last fiscal year of $6,437,991 85. This may be readily accounted for. The compensation to railroads in New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Ohio, since June 30, 1868, for carrying mails, has been increased at the rate of $150,320 70, while it should have been reduced, in view of the general reduction in all other prices. And this is a specimen. And yet no movement has been made to look into this enormity.

Every department report has made demands which would greatly increase expenditures. Let this be speedily met by retrenchment.

TAXATION.

Under the wise lead of Gen. SCHENCK, the able Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House, a system of internal taxation has been and is being perfected which imposes the burdens of taxation mainly on luxuries and accumulated wealth, and a Republican Congress has, in this respect, fully met the just expectations of the whole country.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The national debt is a fixed fact. The Democratic rebellion, aided by the Democratic Party, is responsible for it all. Whether it might have been less or greater, it must be paid. The rate of interest on it ought to be reduced as soon as practicable. This can be done by authorizing a new loan, payable, principal and interest, in gold coin, free from all taxes, with annual interest at the rate of four or four and a half per cent., payable half-yearly, on thirty and forty-year bonds, giving the holders of existing bonds the option to exchange them for the new bonds, and by declaring that if the option is refused the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem them as rapidly as the present laws will permit, (which is in five years from the date of the 5-20 bonds,) and whenever there may be money in the Treasury that can be so applied. Let the Funding bill of July be reenacted.

THE CURRENCY.

Our currency now consists of greenbacks, $356,000,0000; fractional currency, $34,000,000; national bank notes, $300,000,000; coin in Treasury, $88,000,000, and perhaps $150,000,000 among the people, including that in the Pacific States and Territories, or a total of $928,000,000.

In 1860 we had bank notes, $202,000,000; coin in banks, $88,000,000; coin in hands of the people, $150,000,000, or a total of $440,000,000.

Congress, in conformity with the demand of the people, has decided that there shall be no reduction in the volume of currency.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

There is just now a clamor for resumption of specie payments. If Congress should contract the currency one half resumption might take place. But the effect would be that all values would be changed by a reduction of from 33 to 50 per cent. This would ruin the debtor class and bring wide-spread bankruptcy. It would add 50 per cent. to the value of the $2,500,000,000 of national debt, the $600,000,000 of debt to the national banks, the $4,000,000,000 or more of private indebtedness, the $200,000,000 of internal revenue tax, besides taxes under State authority reaching annually $200,000,000 more, while it would diminish the means of payment. A contraction of the currency cannot be tolerated. It would lead to panic, stay laws, bankruptcy worse than confiscation.

IS RESUMPTION DESIRABLE?

The people were never more prosperous than now. More wealth has been added to our cities, our farms, our manufactures, in the last three years than in any equal period prior thereto. The only drawback on our complete prosperity grows out of the fact that the value of greenbacks fluctuate, and by reason of our high prices for labor and the products of industry, our market invites excessive importations without corresponding exports, thereby annually draining us of coin, leaving a balance of trade against us, which is paid by exporting coin and national bonds. If it were not for the terrible ordeal of returning to gold prices and resumption, it might be desirable to approximate the currency and prices of other nations of the world; but a process which brings ruin for years is too costly, and should be avoided. If we could avoid fluctuations in the value of gold and greenbacks and change the balance of trade, then there can be no pressing necessity for haste in resuming specie payments. The country would then prosper quite as well if we did not resume for a century. These evils can be avoided. If Congress will authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase greenbacks at seventy-five cents in gold on the dollar, leaving them a legal tender for taxes and debts at par, greenbacks can never fluctuate in value, and men can safely buy and make investments confident of a sale upon equivalent values. Let Congress increase the duty on those foreign commodities which the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, says produce $90,000,000 of revenue annually from imported luxuries, and the balance of trade will be turned in our favor, we will cease to export gold or bonds, the product of our mines of $80,000,000 will furnish coin, and new vigor will be given to our productive industry. The Secretary of the Treasury can keep the necessary supply of coin from duties on imports, or, if necessary, by loans on gold bonds. We will cease to export gold or bonds, and our people will go on prospering.

A PLAN OF RESUMPTION.

But if we must hasten resumption, let us make haste slowly.

Let me propose a plan of resumption by a law which shall provide—

1. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall purchase with gold coin the greenbacks at seventy-five cents on the dollar by July 1, and at an advance of one-third of one per cent. on this rate during each month thereafter until the price reaches par, when complete resumption will come. The greenbacks to be reissued and kept in circulation so as to avoid the evils of contraction.

2. The Secretary to have power to apply the gold coin received from Customs to redemption in this form, and if necessary to borrow money on gold bonds running thirty and forty years, at 4 and 4½ per cent., exempt from all tax.

3. The Secretary to pay the interest on existing bonds in coin as the law requires, but the holders to have the option to take greenbacks at the price the Secretary may be paying for them in gold. If practicable, let custom duties be paid in gold, or in greenbacks at gold rates.

4. Collect revenues under Internal Revenue laws in the Pacific States in coin, but allowing the premium to make the taxes equal to greenback rates.

5. The National Banks to receive the interest on their national bonds in greenbacks, at the same rate of discount, however, at which they may be redeemable by the Secretary of the Treasury in gold. The banks, of course, can demand their interest in gold, but they may accept greenbacks at the rates stated as a part of the consideration for the privileges the Government may grant them.

6. Legalize coin contracts when made on a coin consideration.

This plan avoids all fluctuations in the value of greenbacks, secures gradual resumption of specie payments, provides the means for it, avoids the shock and panic and bankruptcy of a sudden change of values, and will accomplish the desired result. Most of the individual indebtedness of the country falls due within two years, and can be liquidated substantially on the basis of present values.

England did not resume specie payments for nearly twenty years after her great wars. She did it after due notice and preparation, but her historians tell us the sudden change of values for a time diminished her commerce and produced great bankruptcy. If we in like manner adopt any plan which raises the value of greenbacks to gold by one gradation, the change of values will bring ruin upon us. This plan avoids all dangers.

As we approximate the gold standard there should be a gradual increase of the tariff on luxuries to prevent the export of gold and bonds. This is submitted as one of the plans which may claim the attention of Congress. If it be said that this scaling of the greenbacks is repudiation in part; I answer it is no worse than to refuse to pay gold for them at any rate whatever, as the Government has been doing for six years past. It does not profess to be resumption until par is reached in six years and three months.

The resumption of specie payments, it is agreed on all hands, will bring a general reduction of prices. It is true greenbacks will be raised to the value of gold, but gold will continue the basis and measure of values. As prices are now generally measured by greenbacks, less valuable by thirty-three per cent. than gold, when resumption takes place prices of property will be reduced thirty-three per cent. on present nominal values. This fact demonstrates that immediate resumption would ruin the debtor class, even if it should be practicable. If the present paper prices were to continue after resumption, the country would be drained of all its gold in ninety days. The importers of foreign goods, now sold on a gold basis, would have an increase of thirty-three per cent., which would so increase imports as to drain the country of all its gold and ruin all manufacturing industry. W. L.

## Musical Publications.

—SCHUBERTH & Co. have just published a composition which will probably secure a more enduring favor than most parlor music. It is entitled "Rêverie Poétique," and Mr. WILLIAM MASON, whose inspiration has been derived from the poesy of VICTOR HUGO, is its author. The composition consists of a brief and expressive theme treated without meretricious ornamentation in slow movements. It is not so filled with technical difficulties as to be unintelligible as the embodiment of a distinct and complete idea, and not so simple in form but that its preparation denotes the skill and science of a very accomplished musician. Persons who look among the musical publications of the day for works of a higher stamp than most writers have accustomed them to, will recognize in Mr. MASON'S "Rêverie Poétique" a production combining attractiveness with positive worth.

—Messrs. W. A. POND & Co. have just put forth a number of new publications. The most important of them are two additional numbers of the favorite melodies of JULES EGGHARD, one a *mélodie étude*, called "Le Champ de Fleurs," the other a *morceau* entitled "Les Etoiles Filantés,' and both agreeable specimens of parlor music, and not above the execution of pianists of average skill. "Hidden Love" is an English version of "La Chanson de Fortunio," by OFFENBACH, a brief melody of a sweet and sad cast, and as undeveloped as are most of the ideas of the now populor *maestrino*. Among the other novelties issued by POND & Co.—all similar in point of perfect typographical correctness and beauty—are to be noted "Le Trot du Cavalier," a characteristic composition by FRITZ SPINDLER, whose attempt at illustrating musically the title of the piece is somewhat more satisfactory than many more ambitious efforts of the kind have been; "The Mansion House Galop," by Miss C. C. OSGOOD; "Murray Hill Waltz," by JULIEN R. MEYERS, and "The Bashful Girl," one of those peculiar songs which have been forced upon us by the full-fledged furor for English extravaganzas, and which are worthless enough—from a musical standpoint—on the stage, without being sung by amateurs to a halting accompaniment on the piano.

## GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

**A Recommendation by Postmaster-General Randall to Congress that the Telegraph be United with the Post Office Department—Objections to the Present System.**

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1869.

SIR: The attention of Congress and of the public has within two or three years been repeatedly directed to the consideration of the union of the telegraph with the postal service. There is a growing conviction in the public mind that a method of transmitting intelligense now so little used is capable of a greater extension; that an instrumentality which affects the interests of the whole community in so many ways should not be controlled by private individuals as private property nor be used for private profit, and made subservient to private interests. When the cheapness of the mails is compared with the high rates of the telegraph, the simplicity and uniformity of the one with the frequent and complex charges of the other, the public instinctively feel that it would be desirable to have the same simplicity and uniformity in the rates for the transmission of messages by telegraph as by mail, with the lowest rates which the nature of the service admits. It also feels that private companies necessarily conduct their business with a view, primarily, to private profit, and consider the interest and convenience of the public only so far as the securing of dividends may be promoted thereby. The interest with which this subject has been discussed of late shows that the time has arrived when it should be fully considered by the Department and Congress, to see if any change can be made for the public good. Such an inquiry leads to an examination of other systems and their results, and to a comparison of these with our own.

The subject of the telegraph was first brought before the public in 1837. In February of that year the House of Representatives passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to the House of Representatives at its next session upon the propriety of establishing a system of telegraphs for the United States.

In March the Secretary issued a circular requesting information upon the subject. His report contained Prof. MORSE's plan for an electric telegraph, and it concluded with the statement "that he was satisfied that the establishment of a system of telegraphs for the United States would be useful to commerce as well as the Government. It might most properly be made appurtenant to the Post Office Department." Subsequently Prof. MORSE petitioned Congress for aid in bringing out his invention, and in 1843 a bill was passed appropriating $30,000 for the construction of a line between Washington and Baltimore, and the Appropriation bill for the same session contained an item of $12,000 to defray the expenses of operating the line during the first year. In 1444 the first electric telegraph in the world was constructed under the supervision of Prof. MORSE, with the Government appropriation. A bill was introduced at the next session of Congress for the extension of the line to New-York, but it did not pass. The success of the first enterprise induced the construction of many other lines by private corporations, and, at the time the telegraph was introduced upon the Continent of Europe, Portland was connected by the telegraph with New-Orleans and Boston, and New-York with Chicago and St. Louis.

The ruling principle held by the continental Governments has been that telegraphic correspondence is analagous to other correspondence. The importance of possessing permanent and reliable means of telegraphic communication is considered to be even greater in degree than the necessity of an efficient postal service. Throughout the whole of continental Europe the telegraph is under the exclusive control and management of the respective Governments. The postal telegraph system has been carried to its greatest perfection in Belgium and Switzerland. In those countries the rates have been lowest, the facilities for the reception and delivery of messages the greatest, and the enterprise most profitable both to the State and the people. The investigation into the operations of this system shows:

*First*—That in Belgium and Switzerland, where the rates are low and uniform, the telegraph is most freely used, and that the receipts in those two countries have exceeded the cost of construction, maintenance and operation, twenty words being allowed to each message, including date and signature. The annual number of messages in Switzerland average nearly one to every two persons, in Belgium one to every three persons, in the United States, estimating the number of messages annually transmitted at 6,000,000, one to every six.

*Second*—That the rates for inland messages in Belgium and Switzerland, where the greatest distance of transmission is 200 miles, is one-half a franc. The rates for transit and international messages are higher, varying with the distance. That the average cost of each message is three-quarters of a franc, the average receipts four-fifths of a franc. In France the rates in the same department are one-half a franc between different departments; greatest distance, 600 miles, one franc or twelve and eight-tenths cents and twenty-five and six-tenths cents currency.

*Third*—That the rates have been reduced from time to time as the business increased; that every great reduction of rates has been followed by a large and immediate increase of new kinds of business, reducing the proportionate expense of each message.

*Fourth*—That the facilities afforded for the reception and delivery of messages are very great and equally distributed over the country. So great are these facilities that in Switzerland one-half of the stations do not average more than two messages a day.

*Fifth*—That the telegraph is but little used by the Press, an organization like the "Associated Press" being unknown.

*Sixth*—That by the union of the telegraph with the post a great saving is made in the expense of the telegraph, without any corresponding increase of expense to the Post Office.

If the system has succeeded with low rates where distances are short and the population small, and in countries where the habits of the people and political conditions are such that the Press makes but little use of its lines, and where the chief advantages of the telegraph cannot therefore be realized, it must be more successful in our own country, with its vast extent (where the telegraph anticipates by days the letter sent by mail,) its favorable climate and its increasing millions. The telegraph in England has been controlled by private companies, and in that respect resembles our own system. Companies were organized and lines constructed as soon as the result of Mr. MORSE's experiment was known. There has been little competition as compared with that which has extended to the United States, and rates, originally high, have always been uniform for like distances and have been reduced, from time to time, as the business has increased. The profits have been large, increasing with each reduction of rates. The intimate relations between Great Britain and the Continent made British merchants familiar with the working of both systems and the superiority of the continental over the English has long caused dissatisfaction among them. Their reiterated complaints finally induced the Postmaster-General to examine into the merits of the post system, and in 1866 a report upon the subject was made by him to Parliament. This report stated as the opinion of persons well qualified to judge—

*First*—That the charges for the transmission of messages are too high and tend to check the growth of telegraphic correspondence.

*Second*—That there is very often great delay in transmission and inaccuracy in rendering the message.

*Third*—That many important towns are unprovided with facilities for telegraphic communication.

*Fourth*—That in the great majority of places the office is inconveniently situated and open for too short a time.

*Fifth*—That little or no improvement can be expected while its working is conducted by companies striving chiefly to earn a dividend and engaged in a wasteful competition with each other.

*Sixth*—That under the existing system, the development of telegraphic correspondence has been retarded.

*Seventh*—That the growth of such correspondence has been greatly stimulated in Belgium and Switzerland.

*Eighth*—That in England like results would follow, and from the annexation of the telegraph to the Post Office would accrue great advantage to the public, and, ultimately, a large revenue to the State.

A supplemental report was made in February, 1868, in which the arguments in opposition to the union of the two systems were considered. These arguments were intended to prove that the cost of inland messages in Belgium resulted in a dead loss of thirty-four per cent.; that any considerable extension of the system in England would involve an annual loss to the State; that village postmasters and postmistresses were totally unfit to work the telegraph; that the delays in sending out the messages by the letter carriers would be very great, and that the consolidation and amalgamations of the different companies could be better effected by the companies themselves.

To this the Postmaster-General replied that, though there had been a loss on the inland messages transmitted in Belgium, that was occasioned in part by the fact that the telegraphic services of the State and railroads were performed without charge; that the number of these messages was 284,000, against 692,536 inland messages, the charges for which would have exceeded the actual loss; that, although the reduction in rates of one-half had not sufficed to reduce by one-half the average cost of each inland message, yet but for the extraordinary increase in the number of inland messages the cost of other messages would have remained the same, instead of being largely reduced; there would have been less loss on the inland service, but a smaller profit on the other service; that it was proposed to extend the lines gradually and to such places as would pay; that postmasters and their children have worked and are working telegraph instruments in some places; that boys work them in many public offices, and in private establishments they are intrusted to warehousemen, porters, cellar men; that instead of there being greater delays in delivery they would be free and rapid; that an extension of the duties and compensation of the Postmasters could give increased efficiency for both services; that the substitution of a consolidated management with one set of officers and offices must effect a large saving in expense over a divided management and triple establishment at present employed in the conduct of a business with which one management and one establishment could easy cope. The report further states that the limited development of the service in comparison with the Belgian service is shown by the fact that if there had been the same proportion of telegrams to letters in Great Britain as in Belgium, there would have been 19,700,000 telegrams transmitted instead of 6,000,000. These reports were referred to a committee of the House of Commons, who heard evidence upon the various points raised, and reported the Telegraphic act of 1868. The preamble contained the reasons for the passage of the act:

*Whereas*, The means of communication by electric telegraphs within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are insufficient, and many important districts are without any such means of communication; and

*Whereas*, It would be attended with great advantage to the State as well as to merchants and traders, and to the public generally, if a cheaper, more widely extended and more expeditious system of telegraph were established in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to that end it is expedient that Her Majesty's Postmaster-General be empowered to work telegraphs in connection with the administration of the Post Office.

The act enables the Postmaster-General to purchase the existing lines of telegraph, maintain and work them. It fixes the rates at one shilling, without regard to distance, for the first twenty words of each message, provides for free special delivery and the reception of messages at every street letter box and Post Office in the Kingdom. The act does not take effect until another act shall have been passed by Parliament putting at the disposal of the Postmaster the moneys requisite for carrying into effect the objects of the act.

The first action taken by Congress in reference to the union of the Post Office and telegraph was a resolution reported by Hon. Mr. NIXON in March, 1866, from the Committee of Post Roads and Routes, calling upon the Postmaster-General to lay before the Senate all the information in his possession in regard to the feasibility and usefulness of establishing telegraphic lines in connection with the mail routes for the transmission of Government and private business. This was supported by Hon. B. GRATZ BROWN and adopted. In order that he might obtain the necessary information my predecessor, Mr. W. DENNISON, addressed interrogatories to HENRY J. ROGERS, telegraphic engineer; GEORGE B. PRESCOTT, author of a work on the telegraph, and to the executive officers of the American, Western Union and United States Telegraph Companies. From them he obtained information in regard to the cost of construction and maintenance of lines of telegraph, the effect of a reduction of rates and competition with Government, and other facts in regard to the operation of the system. Their answers were appended to his letter in reply to the resolution of the Senate. This letter stated that the Senate resolution contemplated the establishment of the telegraph along the principal mail routes only; that this would require 22,741 miles of telegraph; that the cost of construction of six wire lines on these routes would be $13,189,780; that as the result of his investigation he was of the opinion that it would not be wise for the Government to inaugurate the proposed system of telegraphy as a part of the postal service, not only because of its doubtful financial success, but also its questionable feasibility under our political system. The gentlemen interrogated, with the exception of Mr. ROGERS, were then and are still connected with the telegraph companies. In December, 1866, bills were introduced in the House by Mr. KASSON and by Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE for the construction of telegraph lines by the Postmaster-General. These bills did not pass. In March, 1868, Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE again introduced a bill for the same purpose. It provides for the construction of a telegraph line with four wires, by the Postmaster-General, between New-York and Washington, with offices at any Post Office on the line, the rates to be uniform and at one cent for each word exclusive of address and signature, provided that no message shall be sent for a less sum than ten cents, with three cents for postage and two cents for delivery, with the right of reducing rates in order to compete with private companies if necessary.

Whenever the union of the telegraph with the Post Office Department has been heretofore considered, it has been proposed that the Department should either construct or purchase lines of telegraph extending over the whole country, at a great expense, or construct an experimental line between Washington and New-York, which would have to compete with lines extending over the entire country. These lines would charge a less price than the Government between those two places, and the experiment would probably prove a failure. This would throw discredit upon the postal system. Neither of these plans has met with the approval of the Department, and both are open to many objections. If these objections could be obviated, the advantages which will arise from the introduction of a postal telegraph are apparent upon a slight examination of the subject. In their operation the telegraph and the post have many things in common. Both are for the transmission of correspondence. The same offices, general management, clerks and books would answer equally well for the reception, stamping, forwarding, distribution and delivery of messages and letters. Nearly all of these expenses now incurred by telegraph companies would be saved, and great reductions in rates be made. Great additional facilities for the reception and delivery of messages would be afforded, greater confidence and security would be reposed in the system, the country would be freed from a monopoly oppressive to the public—a monopoly which now endeavors to control the daily Press by compelling newspaper proprietors to agree to employ one company exclusively to transmit to and from all places reached by its lines all telegraphic messages relating to the news or newspaper business, and that they will not, in any way, encourage or support any opposition or competing companies. The transmission of the mail has always been performed by contract, and there is no reason why the same plan should not be adopted by the Post Office Department for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph. Such a method will obviate the objections heretofore entertained by Congress and the Department. A thorough examination of the subject has satisfied me that the Department can arrange for the reception and delivery of messages, the furnishing stamps and keeping the accounts, without any great increase in the number of clerks, that the business may be made the source of revenue to the Government, and that the efficiency of the country Postmasters may be increased by employing them in connection with the telegraph.

In June last Mr. WILLIAM L. BURT, the Postmaster of Boston, informed me that gentlemen of means and high standing in that city had consulted with him as to the propriety of organizing a company, under a charter from Congress, for the transmission of messages in connection with the Post Office Department, by contract, substantially in the same manner as the mails are now transmitted by contract. As the plan seemed feasible and the rates proposed were, in the opinion of the Department, reasonable, a bill was submitted in July last to incorporate the United States Postal Telegraph Company and to establish a postal telegraph system. In August last I requested one of those gentlemen, Mr. GARDINER C. HUBBARD, to prepare a statement of the operations of the telegraph systems in Europe and this country. This has been made as full as was practicable in the limited time allowed. In regard to the operations of the telegraph in this country the investigation shows:

*First*—That the telegraph is relatively less used here than in Belgium or Switzerland, and the use confined to a few kinds of business, the high rates prohibiting its general use for most kinds of business and classes of people, with the exception of Press messages. For these the rates are low, and its use by the Press is very extensive, and probably exceeds a similar use abroad by ten to one.

*Second*—That the rates are arbitrary and exorbitant, varying in amounts for the same distances on different lines—often higher to a nearer than to a more remote station on the same line. A table was prepared by Mr. HUBBARD with the rates to a large number of stations at different distances from Boston to Chicago and New-Orleans. According to this table the average rates to offices within 500 miles of Boston were 41 cents; Chicago, 93 cents; New-Orleans, $1 61. The average rates between 500 and 1,000 miles of the same cities are, respectively, $1 43, $2 06 and $2 34. The average rates between 1,000 and 1,500 miles are $2 46, $2 91 and $3 11, and the average rates between 1,500 and 2,000 miles are, Boston $3 36 and New-Orleans $4 21. These rates are to stations supposed to present a fair average. A large majority of messages are transmitted less than 500 miles. The rates vary greatly in different sections of the country. In the South they are nearly twice as high as in the West, in the West more than twice as high as in the East, while the Eastern or lowest rates are more than twice as high as the rates in Belgium, Switzerland and France.

*Third*—That the lines are poorly constructed, of poor material, and are kept in operation only because our climate is dry and there is less escape of electric fluid than in England, where such lines as ours would be useless for the earning of dividends.

*Fourth*—That while a large portion of the expenses are the same whether the wires are in use or not, commercial messages are practically transmitted but six twenty-fourths of the time, thus burdening a limited number of messages with expenses that would be distributed among four times the number if the wires were kept constantly employed.

*Fifth*—That by the union of the telegraph with the Post Office a great saving will be made in the expenses of the telegraph without a corresponding increase of expense to the Department, the cost of receiving and delivering each message being little more than for each letter. The expense of the Post Office is, therefore, only increased in the proportion that the number of messages bears to the number of letters. In this country the ratio is as seven messages to seven hundred and twenty letters.

*Sixth*—That by a reduction of rates and uniformity of charges new kinds of business will be created and many people will freely use the telegraph who are now prevented by the expense.

There is no country in the world so favorable for the development of the telegraph as the United States, and when messages shall be transmitted from the West to the East at the same rate that was formerly paid as postage on letters few merchants will use the slower mail. There is no doubt that railroad and telegraph lines for the transmission of the mails and telegraphic messages can be constructed and maintained at cheaper rates by private parties than by the Government. Nor can there be any doubt that the transmission of correspondence, whether by mail or telegraph, is too important an interest to be intrusted entirely to private enterprise. Under the postal telegraph system now proposed the advantages of private enterprise and Government control are combined, while the principal defects of each are avoided. The entire system will be in harmony with the present postal service, letters and messages will be received and delivered by the Department and transmitted under contract with private parties. The peculiar features of the proposed plan are:

*First*—The incorporation of a company with authority to construct lines of telegraph on the post roads and routes of the country, its capital fixed at $200 for each mile of wire. This sum is large enough for the construction of good lines, with a fair margin for profit, and will prevent any undue inflation of capital.

*Second*—The establishment of a postal telegraph system which shall include:

1. The establishment of postal telegraph offices in connection with the post offices in every city and village of 5,000 inhabitants and over, at railroad stations and at such other places on the lines of the wires as the telegraph business of the country may from time to time demand.

2. The prepayment of all telegraphic messages by stamps, and their reception at every postal telegraph office, post office and street letter-box.

3. The transmission of messages by telegraph between postal telegraph offices by contract with a telegraph company; provided that no bid shall be received in which the rate for messages of twenty words or figures or less, exceeds twenty cents for each message, and five cents for each added five words or figures or less, for each and every five hundred miles or fractional part thereof, to which is to be added five cents for postage and delivery.

4. The special immediate free delivery of every message by carriers within the limit of free delivery of letters from any post office, or within one mile of every postal telegraph office, and the delivery at special rates beyond such limits; provided, however, that messages directed to be transmitted by night shall not be delivered until the next morning.

5. The transmission of messages by mail without extra charge to or from the nearest postal telegraph office when received at or directed to any place not having such an office.

6. The transmission by telegraph of postal money orders, the transmission of the original message in special cases, by mail, priority in transmission, the repetition of messages and delivery to the sender. The transmission of messages where the whole amount of the rate has not been prepaid, and the transmission of messages between the largest cities by autographic instruments or in cipher.

7. The forwarding the originals of all messages not transmitted by mail to the Dead Letter Office, and the delivery of all messages received through a recording instrument, with the copy thereof, if any is made.

8. Such other provisions as are from time to time required to carry out the objects of the act and to perfect the system.

*Third*—That the lines shall be extended and new wires added as the wants of the community may require. If the contracting party fail to erect such lines and wires, the Postmaster-General may do it, and charge the cost thereof to the company, and deduct such amount from the payments due it.

*Fourth*—That the Postmaster-General may, from time to time, reduce the rates, provided the profits of the contracting party are not thereby reduced below ten per cent. per annum.

*Fifth*—That the company chartered by the bill shall make a contract, if required by the Postmaster-General, on the terms above named, provided no other company will do it for a less sum.

It grants no exclusive privileges in telegraphing, either to the department or to the company that may be employed to transmit messages. Other companies, if they transmit messages more promptly or correctly at the cheaper rates, or more faithfully, will perform the business. It involves no expenditure of money on the part the of the Government in constructing and operating or purchasing lines, while the rates proposed as the highest are as low in proportion to distance or transmission as those proposed by the advocates of a line to be built and operated by the Government.

I have the honor to submit herewith an amended draft of the act to incorporate the United States Postal Telegraph Company, and establish a telegraph system, and also a copy of a letter received by me from Mr. GARDINER C. HUBBARD, of Boston, on the European and American systems of telegraph. I cannot close this communication without acknowledging the obligations I am under to Mr. HUBBARD for his valuable aid in collecting information and his assistance in preparing this special report. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. W. RANDALL, Postmaster-General.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

## Police Trials.

Commissioner MANIERRE presided at the trials of policemen for violation of rules of discipline, &c., at Headquarters, yesterday. Mr. MANIERRE said that he was gratified to find that the complaints for talking too long with citizens were lessening in number. The Commissioners were determined to break it up. If any men persisted in the habit, others would be found to take their places. A sharp thief will watch the habits of a patrolman, and finding it the officer's custom to meet his "side partner" at the end of his beat, will watch his opportunity to remove his booty while the pleasant chat is going on; and sometimes thieves have a confederate to detain an officer by conversation, while they are carrying on their depredations. The trials yesterday will probably result in the dismissal of several officers.

TOO SLOW.

Officers DAVID COTTRELL and JOHN F. HALLETT, of the Forty-seventh (Brooklyn) Precinct, were charged with neglect of duty, in not making proper efforts to arrest a burglar when requested by a citizen to go to a building where burglars were at the time at work. Mr. O. F. BALSTON testified that at about 7 o'clock P. M. his attention was called to a building, on Noble-street, by a window being closed which he had fastened up with a stick an hour previous, and by hearing a noise inside. He told Officer COTTRELL, who directed him to the Station-house. When near the Station-house BALSTON met Officers O'BRIEN and HALLETT and requested them to go to the building, and started to accompany them. HALLETT said to BALSTON, "You had better go to the Station-house and notify the Captain." After going a block and a half BALSTON followed this advice and saw Capt. STEARNS. Roundsman DEPEW and other officers were at once dispatched to the building. The Rondsman made his entrance through a window and searched three stories of it before he saw anything of HALLETT. COTTRELL's excuse for not going to the house was that he understood the citizen to refer to a previous burglary, and simply desired to have the place watched. HALLETT said that his delay was occasioned by rapping for and speaking to COTTRELL, whom he was to relieve. Commissioner MANIERRE seemed to think it a very poor piece of work on the part of both the accused, as the Roundsman, who was notified of the occurrence subsequently to the officers, entered the building first.

The trials hereafter will take place, as before stated, on Wednesdays and Fridays, commencing at 9 A. M.

## POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

LARCENY OF A GOLD PIN.

The St. Bernard Hotel, situate on the corner of Mercer-street and Prince, is rapidly adding to its very bad reputation, in consequence of the misconduct of those who frequent its portals. If the Police are to be credited, this hotel is the constant resort for the worst class of thieves and desperadoes in the City. Pistols are often freely used within its walls, several robberies have been committed near its doors, and the neighborhood has positively become a most dangerous locality for the peaceable pedestrian as he passes the intersection of these two streets. Late on Thursday evening as Mr. JAMES M. VANDENBERG, residing in Seventy-ninth-street, near Eighth-avenue, was passing down Prince-street, he was suddenly assaulted by the notorious WESLEY ALLEN, *alias* "Wess," *alias* "Patch" ALLEN, who came out of the hotel with a gang of confederates. The unfortunate gentleman soon found himself in the hands of the "mob," who took from his person a gold pin valued at $12, and $12 in money. He communicated the facts to the Police at the Central Office, as soon as he was abandoned by the thieves, and Detective IRVING proceeded to arrest WESLEY ALLEN on a charge of committing the larceny. The prisoner was yesterday arraigned before the Magistrate, who committed him for trial at the Special Sessions. The complainant demanded protection, as he had been threatened by ALLEN's friends, so the Magistrate sent him to the House of Detention.

ASSAULT WITH A PISTOL.

THOMAS JEFFERSON MITCHELL, of No. 116 Baxter-street, caused the arrest of THOMAS T. EVANS, because be had discharged a pistol at him, though the bullet did not strike his person. The prisoner was held for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Yesterday afternoon JOHN W. DAVIS, of Jersey City, made a small purchase and, as he states, went away leaving his pocket-book containing $38 on the stand of ISAAC COHEN, corner of Grand and Essex streets. Immediately on discovering his loss he returned and demanded his pocket-book, but COHEN professed to have no knowledge of it. Upon the complaint of DAVIS, a warrant was issued for COHEN, and he being arrested gave bail in $500 to answer.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Some days since an affidavit was submitted on behalf of BRITTON & Co., No 70 Front-street, in which it is alleged that in June last it was represented to the firm that GEORGE R. NASH, of No. 22 East Fourteenth-street, was a man of respectability and large means, and the owner of a quantity of carpets and furniture in the hotel of which he was proprietor. In consequence of these statements the firm gave him credit for liquors to the amount of $1,700, not a dollar of which it is alleged has been paid. Upon this complaint a warrant was issued, and NASH was yesterday arrested. Upon being arraigned he stated that all the averments of the complaint were untrue, and gave bail in the sum of $3,000 for his appearance.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—As the morning train from New-Haven arrived at the depot in this City on Thursday, Officers MCDONALD and MCGOWAN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, saw two men carrying away a heavy trunk. As they acted in so doing in a suspicious manner the officers attempted to detain them for the purpose of examination. Only one of the men suffered himself to be arrested, as the other ran off. The one taken into custody was escorted to the Station-house, where he gave his name as JAMES MCVEY, and as the trunk found in his possession was found to contain about $400 worth of cloths, velvets and fancy goods he was detained. MCVEY then confessed that he and his accomplices had committed a burglary in the village of Westville, New-Haven County, Conn., where they had entered the store of F. D. BRADLEY. The detectives succeeded in obtaining such a description of one of the confederates that they arrested FRANCIS CARNILAN on his arrival on the afternoon train from New-Haven. Mr. BRADLEY, having received a telegram from Capt. SPEIGHT, also arrived in the City by the same train with the last prisoner, and he fully identified the goods found in the trunk as his property. The prisoners have been sent back to Connecticut for trial.

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—From the annual catalogue of the General Theological Seminary it appears that the total number of students for the year is 68. Of these the Diocese of New-York furnishes 38; Western New-York, 4; New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, each, 8; Rhode Island, Maine North Carolina, Pittsburg and New-Hampshire, each, 2; Maryland, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Montreal, Colorado, Texas and Louisiana, each, 1. The whole number of the Alumni is 687, of whom there are deceased 119. The whole number of students matriculated since 1822 is 977. Prior to that date about 20 had been admitted without matriculation. Total, 997. At the last meeting of the Standing Committee, Rev. SAMUEL R. JOHNSON, D. D., Professor of Systematic Divinity and Dogmatic Theology, sent in his resignation, to take effect as soon as his successor can be appointed. Application is to be made to the present Legislature for the passage of a law enabling the Seminary to confer honorary degrees in theology.

THE GREAT FAR WEST.—A series of stereoscopic views of points of interest on the line of the Pacific Railroad will be exhibited this Saturday evening at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, and will be explained by Mr. B. KIMBLE BROWN. Among the views of special interest are Granite Canyon, Camel Rock, Sherman Rock, Devil's Gate, Laramie and Echo Cities, Church Buttes, and the Valley of Bitter Creek. A series of views of some of the finest groups of statuary now existing will also be exhibited, and Miss CHARLOTTE TOURE will sing a selection of ballads. On Sunday evening a series of views of a sacred character will be given, comprising the Cities of Jerusalem and Damascus and other localities in the Holy Land.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—JOHN ALLEN died suddenly yesterday morning at No. 13 Market-street, from unknown causes....PATRICK RILEY, a native of Ireland, also died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues....LORENZO METZ, a native of Germany, aged 56, died suddenly at his residence in rear of No. 114 Third-street....PHILIP CREIGHTON, aged 7 years, also died suddenly at No. 26 Second-avenue. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold inquests in all these cases.

POLITICAL.—The German Republican Association of the Fourteenth Assembly District met at Meridian Hall, No. 123 Avenue A, on Thursday evening, and elected the following officers: President, Benedict A. Angermann; First Vice-President, Martin Oscar; Second Vice-President, Martin Schoenleben; Secretaries, Otto Ebbinghaus, Julius von Briesen; Doorkeeper, Charles Yung; Delegates—August Thum, Louis Fromme, Dr. George Schwarzenberg, Benedict A. Angermann, George Hey.

EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—An Episcopal Sunday School Convention is to be held in Grace Chapel, opposite the Academy of Music, beginning on the evening of Sunday, the 17th inst., when Rev. H. E. MONTGOMERY, D. D., will deliver the opening address. The sessions of the Convention will thereafter be held every evening at 7:30 o'clock.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—ROSE LAMAN, aged 60, and an inmate of the Westchester County House, corner of Broome-street and the Bowery, was yesterday knocked down and severely injured by a New-Haven Railroad freight car, as she attempted to cross the track at Forty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue. The injured lady was removed to St. Luke's Hospital.

LECTURE BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Mr. BOARDMAN, of Auburn, N. Y., preaches in the course under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the church on Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth-street, to-morrow evening. Subject—"Universal Lay Agency the Law of the Church, and the Especial Demand of the Present Age."

THE NEW-YORK DISPENSARY.—The trustees of the New-York Dispensary, being desirous of extending the usefulness of their institution, are about to apply to the Legislature for the passage of a law altering the style of title of their corporation, and for an increase of income to $30,000, and increase of the number of trustees and other officers.

TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY.—On Monday evening next, the members of Manhattan Lodge, No. 494, I. O. G. T., will give a varied and attractive entertainment at the Cooper Institute. There will be music, recitations, exhibitions of the effects of "laughing gas," tableaux vivant and other interesting features. A numerous attendance is looked for.

LECTURE BY DE CORDOVA.—This (Saturday) evening MR. DE CORDOVA will deliver his humorous lecture, "Miss Jones' Wedding," at Steinway Hall, for the benefit of the Midnight Mission. The public should assist liberally this worthy object by patronizing the entertainment.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer DARROW, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, found JOHN HUGHES in Broadway, bleeding from a severe scalp wound, which, he said, had been inflicted by some unknown man. After having the injury dressed, he was allowed to go home.

FIRE IN A FOUNDRY.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the shed over the boiler used by the Benedict Iron Foundry, No. 636 West Forty-sixth-street, in consequence of extra heat from the furnace. A damage of $300 was occasioned; no insurance.

BURGLARY.—Some time during Thursday night the clothing store of Messrs. KOLASKY & LEVY, at No. 117 South-street, was entered by burglars, who carried off a silver watch and a quantity of ready-made clothing valued at $200. No arrests have been made.

MORNING STAR SUNDAY SCHOOL CONCERTS.—Messrs. WM. E. DODGE, JOHN B. GOUGH, Gen. SEYMOUR, and Mr. CHAS. P. HART will address the Morning Star Sunday School held in Pike's Opera House, corner of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, Sunday, at 2 P. M.

DEATH FROM INJURIES.—Officer MICHAEL GLEASON, aged 41, a native of Ireland and a member of the Eleventh Precinct, died yesterday from the effects of injuries sustained on New-Year's Day, by being run over by a Grand-street car as previously reported.

ST. BARNABAS HOUSE.—Right Rev. Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, will preach on behalf of the St. Barnabas House, in Calvary Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, to-morrow morning.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—From the annual report of the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of Plymouth Church it appears that the entire receipts of the Society for the past year amounted to $62,479 67, of which $54,683 were from pew rentals and premiums, and that the expenditures amounted to $62,115 97, leaving a balance of $360 70. Among the items of expenditure was one of $197 water tax for the water necessary to operate the hydraulic engine used for blowing the bellows of the big organ. All the debt of the Bethel Mission, excepting a mortgage of $5,750 on the ground, had been paid, and the total debt of the Church, including the mortgage alluded to, was about $36,000. The entire cost of the Bethel Mission is about $70,000, and the cost of music is about $4,000.

THE BROOKLYN MORGUE.—The public dead-house of Brooklyn is described below by a Sanitary Inspector of the Board of Health, under date of Jan. 5, 1869. The location is in Willoughby, near Canton-street: "In the operating room, lying in a coffin, the body of an adult negro, said to have been in such a position for at least three weeks; on a table the dead bodies of two infants; in the vault a large quantity of filthy machine shavings; the walls and floors in a very filthy condition. The premises are decidedly detrimental to health, and should be most thoroughly cleaned, disinfected, painted and whitewashed; and no bodies should be allowed to remain there twenty-four hours after an inquest. Board of Supervisors responsible." The report has been referred to Supervisor NELSON, Chairman of the Jail Committee of the Board of Supervisors.

HON. HENRY R. PIERSON TO LEAVE BROOKLYN.—Mr. PIERSON, the able and successful President of the Brooklyn City Railroad, has decided to change his place of living, by going West. His time as the head of the City Railroad Company will expire on Monday, and having been elected Financial Manager of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, he will make the City of Chicago his future home. The members of the Union Club have tendered Mr. PIERSON a complimentary dinner, and it will take place at the Club-house, in Concord-street, on Tuesday evening.

A TRUNK THIEF CAPTURED.—CHARLES MCNALLY, a young man of respectable appearance, was arrested by Detective WONDERLY, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny. MCNALLY called at the house of Mr. CORNELIUS MULLEN, No. 42 Kent-avenue, and bursting open a trunk, took therefrom $65, and fled to New-York, where had an excellent time visiting theatres and saloons. Before being captured he had spent $53 of the stolen money. Justice CORNWELL committed him for trial.

SEIZURE OF AN ILLICIT DISTILLERY.—Yesterday afternoon an illicit distillery, in Nassau-street, near Navy, was seized by Internal Revenue officers of the Third Collection District. The officers found on the premises the still worms, fifteen barrels of whisky, a quantity of molasses and mash. The property was turned over to the United States Marshal. As usual, the name of the illicit distiller is suppressed by the officers.

BURGLARY.—JOHN WALSH was arrested yesterday on the charge of having, in company with another person, broken into the liquor store of LYMAN & FARRELL, in President-street, between Nevins-street and Third-avenue, and stealing from the till the amount of $105. Justice DELMAR, before whom the accused was brought, committed him to await the action of the Grand Jury.

DESTRUCTION OF A TAR DISTILLERY.—At 12 o'clock on Thursday night the tar distillery of S. C. DOTY, in Luqueer-street, near the Gowanus Canal, took fire and was destroyed. The loss upon the shed and apparatus amounted to about $500, on which there is no insurance. The fire is understood to have had its origin in carelessness.

FIRE IN A FANCY STORE.—About 5:30 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the fancy store of RACHEL SMITH, No. 68 Smith-street, caused by the gas jet in the show window communicating flame to some light goods. The damage amounted to about $500; insured for $1,000 in the Atlantic Insurance Company.

BURIED BY A FALLING EMBANKMENT.—Yesterday morning, DANIEL SPELLMAN, a laborer, was buried beneath a falling bank of earth at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Seventh-street. He was exhumed alive, but not without having sustained severe injuries. He was taken to the City Hospital.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.—THOMAS W. GROGAN, a barkeeper, was arrested yesterday on a charge of robbing his friend, PATRICK BARRETT, of the amount of $100. He was taken before Justice DELMAR and held for examination.

RESOURCES OF THE WEST.—Rev. WM. M. MARTIN has been requested by some leading citizens to repeat his interesting lecture on the "Resources of the West," in the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, to-morrow evening.

WILLIAM THE SILENT.—FREDERICK DOUGLASS will lecture on the subject of "William the Silent," at the Academy of Music next, Friday evening.

## NEW-JERSEY.

ROBBERIES AND LARCENIES.—On Thursday evening a show-case in front of Mr. A. S. HUNTER's jewelry store, No. 254 Broad-street, Newark, was cut open, evidently with a diamond, and about $200 worth of jewelry removed. The store was filled with customers, and pedestrians were constantly passing in front of the store, yet no discovery was made of the robbery until the job was finished and the thieves beyond reach....The show-window of Mr. D. J. RYAN's fur store was broken during the same night, and $100 worth of furs taken out....JOHN FREUND was arrested yesterday in the act of stealing a piece of cloth from the store of Mr. JOHN STRAGHAN, in Market-street, Newark. His residence in Newark was subsequently searched by Detective FISCHER, when about $40 worth of stolen goods were recovered....A lad named THOMAS ELLIOTT was arrested yesterday for stealing a watch from JOHN B. ROMAIN, a carpenter, residing in Academy-street, Newark. The watch was found in his possession, and he was admitted to bail for trial.

A SCUFFLE WITH A YOUTHFUL BURGLAR.—On Thursday evening Mr. O. B. MARSH, upon returning to his home at No. 41 South Orange-avenue, Newark, met a boy in the act of making his escape from the premises. In attempting to arrest the runaway Mr. MARSH found himself involved in a struggle with a desperate character. He succeeded, however, in detaining the boy until the arrival of a policeman, when he was given into custody. At the Police Station he gave his name as PETER FARLEY, and confessed that his purpose in entering the place was robbery. He was committed for trial.

FIRE ON A RAILROAD.—At Rahway on Thursday evening, at a late hour, a fire took place on a freight train which was standing on the track waiting for the Washington express train to pass. The fire was communicated to some hay, which was piled in bales upon several platform cars, by sparks from the locomotive of the passing train. Eight cars were badly damaged, four of them being utterly destroyed. About thirty-five tons of hay were also consumed by the fire.

ANOTHER ATROCIOUS ASSAULT.—A few evenings since a man named MICHAEL MCCORMICK, an employe of STEPHENS & CONDIT's Transportation Company, Newark, was assaulted by a party of drunken men, while peaceably passing along River-street, on his way home. He was knocked down and brutally beaten, the injuries he received being such as to render him insensible. He is now lying at his home, in a precarious condition. The ruffians who perpetrated the outrage have disappeared.

PASSAIC COUNTY COURT.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in session at Paterson, Judge BEDLE presiding, the case of FAURE and THOLOMET, charged with extensive silk robberies from GREPPO's silk factory, is still before the Court. No testimony revealing facts not hitherto published has been given. Yesterday the officers who took part in the arrest were examined for the prosecution. The case will probably be concluded next week.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A locomotive attached to an eastward-bound passenger train shortly before entering the tunnel at West End, yesterday morning, broke the axle of the main driving wheels, and was considerably damaged by being thrown from the track. As the train was moving slowly, however, there was fortunately no other damage done.

ACCIDENT.—A man named FRANCIS GRANT met with a painful accident in the boiler shop of DANFORTH's Iron Works at Patterson yesterday, being struck in the right eye by an iron chip which was thrown from a piece of iron in the hands of a workman. The eye was instantly driven from its socket.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon a colored woman employed in the household of Mr. ALBERT DUNHAM, in Clark Township, Union County, was drowned while attempting to rescue Mr. DUNHAM from the water, into which he had been plunged by the giving way of the ice.

DESTRUCTION OF FREIGHT CARS AT RAHWAY.—Nine car-loads of hay, attached to a freight train from Millstone, caught fire on the Jersey Road, near Rahway, on Thursday night. Four of the cars were destroyed and the others damaged. The trains were delayed in consequence.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—A fire broke out at an early hour yesterday morning in the vinegar factory belonging to WM. HALL, No. 79 Washington-street, Hoboken. The flames were suppressed with but little damage....Mr. JOHN ADIS, residing at No. 20 Grand-street, Hoboken, fell from the third-story to the cellar of a building in Washington-street, on Thursday evening, receiving serious injuries....A little girl named MARY JOHNSON, the daughter of JAMES JOHNSON, the Captain of a canal boat now lying in the Morris Canal basin in Jersey City, fell through the hatchway to the bottom of the boat, on Thursday afternoon, sustaining injuries of a serious character.

## LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE GIRARD BEQUEST TO THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA—THE ALLEGED VALUE OF THE ESTATE, AND THE SURPLUS INCOME BEYOND THE WANTS OF THE COLLEGE—ARGUMENT OF MR. INGERSOLL AS TO THE EFFECT OF CONSOLIDATION.

*Madeline Henriette Girard et al. vs. The City of Philadelphia.*—In this case, argument of which is still in progress, Mr. Ingersoll, on behalf of the appellants, after discussing numerous other points, contended at great length that the effect of consolidating the city with the county municipalities was to render the performance of the municipal uses devised to it impossible. The municipal objects provided for by the testator being a "more competent Police, to improve the city itself, and, in effect, diminish the burden of taxation," the consolidation of the city with its suburbs (in 1854) is a specific against the accomplishment of those purposes. The object of Mr. Girard was to give finish to municipal work, as the date of his will far advanced; to improve, finish and adorn an already well-appointed municipality. This appears in all parts of the will to which the subject is appropriate. His idea was to establish a good Police, and improve the city property and the general appearance of the city, and at the same time diminish the burden of taxes of the citizen. These objects were within reach when the city was less than two miles square and filled with population. There was to be no leveling and draining of hills and swamps. The city was built and Mr. Girard proposed to add to its comfort and ornament. It was not the work of preparing the ground for the habitation of man that he left his money to. The suburbs were to take care of themselves. But the very object of those who brought about consolidation was to make the city take care of them. The suburbs becoming by the act a part of the city, it is not only that the testator's legacy must be applied to them as an integral part of it, but the whole spirit of the municipal uses, which was improvement, finish, a better appearance accompanied by lighter taxes, is defeated, and gives away before suburban need. Mr. Girard's legacy was used in pursuance of the terms of the will when it was applied to the original city, with its entire area covered with buildings, and which had only to supply itself with elegance and comfort under a moderate taxation; but it is directly misapplied when the money is devoted to the labor of getting ready the surface of the ground for houses and highways, and paying the debts which are incurred by such work. The city to which the money was bequeathed had no suburbs, and by its charter could have none, and was ripe for the improvement contemplated. The present city has a suburb which is unlimited. Time will never be done taking it into the inhabited part of the plot; and the money of Mr. Girard must go to pay for it. The city had no debt at the date of the will; the debt is now more than $40,000,000, an increase which followed the fall of city securities that accompanied the consolidation—the suburban securities at the same time rising in the market. The rate of city taxation for the year 1854, the year of the consolidation, was a dollar and a half on the one hundred dollars of assessed value of property. In 1866 it was four dollars. It is certain that the amount contributed by Mr. Girard for the improvement of a city of two miles square, is insignificant when applied to an area of one hundred and thirty square miles, each dollar being thereby reduced to much less than a penny; and the purpose and policy of Mr. Girard, which was improvement in the sense of superior comfort and a degree of municipal ornament, is indefinitely postponed. It is true of this as of all parts of the case, that the effort of the defendants is to maintain themselves in a position of plain and palpable violation of the object of the testator and of all principles governing the construction of wills. If Mr. Girard could have chosen between the defendant's bold defiance of his purposes, clearly expressed, and letting this part of his estate descend to the heirs at-law, he need not have hesitated. Every respect is due to legislative right which is exercised in modifying a municipal charter; but the Legislature cannot modify, still less cancel, a man's last will and testament, any more than his contracts. Mr. Girard meant the old city, and not the new, and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has so said in Loohans' case. In that case the uses intended for the benefit of the old city are capable of easy performance since consolidation; in this case they are incapable of any performance. If they could be performed it must be with an uncertainty, reducing performance to no performance at all; and the question for the Court is, whether the defendants shall retain their hold on this fund, on pretences transparently insufficient in fact, and having no legal virtue but that derived from a municipal charter which cannot destroy, and was not meant to destroy private right. The estate, as alleged in the bill, is $30,000,000, and it is claimed that there is an annual income derived from it, beyond the wants of the College, of $145,000. The heirs claim a rateable interest in this surplus, on the ground stated in the case and argument, that the devise to the city is defeated by consolidation.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

*Before Judge Blatchford.*

THE STEVENSON COTTON CASE—THIRD DAY.

*The United States vs. Vernon K. Stevenson.*—The proceedings in this case were resumed yesterday morning. The entire session was occupied in the reading of depositions on the part of the Government.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

*Before Presiding Judge Clerke and Judges Sutherland and George G. Barnard.*

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE CASE—AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN THE GENERAL TERM.

*Jesse N. Bolles, Receiver, &c., vs. John A. Duff, Receiver, &c., et al.*—This case came up on an appeal from an order made by Judge Barnard, at Special Term, authorizing John A. Duff to lease the Olympic Theatre to James E. Hays, his son-in-law. The facts of the case have been several times published in our columns, but now there are some new developments.

The case having been called on in its regular order, Mr. A. Oakey Hall, the present Mayor of the City, who represents Messrs. Duff and Hays, objected to the offers of Barney Williams, Wm. E. Sinn, of Philadelphia, and C. D. Hess, of Chicago, which had been printed in the case. They were not properly there.

Mr. B. C. Thayer, counsel for the plaintiff and appellant, then exhibited an exemplified copy of all the papers used upon the motion before Judge BARNARD at Special Term, which exemplified copies contained the papers objected to by Mr. Hall.

Mr. Hall said that Mr. Thayer had heretofore made a motion to resettle the order which was made by Judge BARNARD at Special Term. He, Thayer, made that motion for the purpose of having these offers inserted, but that motion was denied.

Mr. Thayer then asked how the papers came to be filed as a record in the case. He said they could only have been filed by the direction of the Court.

Judge BARNARD said that he had handed them or sent them to Mr. Beamish, the Deputy Clerk.

Mr. Thayer claimed that, inasmuch as Judge Barnard had received the papers, consisting of the three offers of Williams, Hess & Sims, and had had them filed as part of the record in the cause, they were conclusive; and any statement made by Judge BARNARD from memory which conflicted with the record of the Court could not be considered. Counsel said he had received those offers as counsel for Mr. Bolles, receiver, it being the duty of the receiver to get the largest amount of revenue possible from the estate; that on receiving those three offers, he, the counsel, caused copies of them to be served on John K. Hackett, attorney for defendants, and service of the offers and notice was duly admitted by Mr. Hackett. The notice was to the effect that Mr. Thayer would present them to Judge Barnard on the 2d day of June, 1868. On the day last named counsel for the plaintiffs appeared before the Judge, and Mr. Hackett did not appear, nor any one in his behalf. The papers in question were then presented to the Judge, who received them.

Mr. Thayer, in support of his statement, produced and read the following affidavit of Mr. Dudley Field and of himself:

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—Dudley Field, of the City of New-York, Counsellor at Law, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That on the 2d day of June, 1868, on a motion then pending in this action for a lease of the Olympic Theatre, he delivered to Hon. George G. Barnard, Justice, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, at 10 A. M., a copy of the papers hereto annexed; that he delivered said

papers to said Justice in the presence and at the request of B. C. Thayer, attorney of the plaintiff, and that said Justice then received said papers on said motion. DUDLEY FIELD.

Sworn to before me this 19th day of August, 1868.
DAVID E. CRONIN,
Notary Public, New-York.

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—B. C. Thayer, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he has read the above affidavit of Dudley Field, and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true to his knowledge. B. C. THAYER.

Sworn before me this 18th day of August, 1868.
HORACE ANDREWS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

After reading these affidavits Mr. Thayer stated that Judge BARNARD retained all the papers contained in the printed record until the 3d day of August, 1868, on which day the Judge made an order renting the property to James E. Hays, son-in-law of Mr. Duff, the Receiver, for the sum of $15,000 per annum, for the term of three years, without security, thus disregarding the several offers of Barney Williams and William E. Sinn, who each offered $25,000 per annum for the property with security, and also the offer of Mr. Hess, who offered $22,000 with security. This order of Judge Barnard was settled without notice to the appellants' attorney, and the lease was executed by John A. Duff, the receiver to James E. Hays, the son-in-law, at the Court-house, and recorded in the Hall of Records within an hour and forty minutes from the time the decision was rendered. In this way the plaintiff was prevented from getting a stay of the execution of the case on appeal.

Mr. Hall claimed that inasmuch as the other side had made a motion for a resettlement of the order granted on the 3d of August, the Judge having denied the motion, these offers ought not to be considered as a part of the appeal papers.

Mr. THAYER said that inasmuch as it appeared by the admission of Judge BARNARD, and the affidavits read, that he had actually received the offers, it was the duty of that Judge to have considered them, and to give them such weight as they were entitled to. That it appeared by the Judge's opinion, written on the decision of this motion, that he had actually received these papers. This also appears from the following language, which is contained in the opinion, to wit:

"Since this motion was argued and submitted, a variety of offers, coupled with conditions, of which I have no judicial knowledge, have been sent to me by the plaintiff, but as they are irregular, I only consider the question as it reached me on the argument."

At this stage of the proceedings the hour of adjournment having arrived, the further hearing was postponed until next morning. On the opening of the Court the next day, a majority of the Court, consisting of Presiding Judge Clerke and Judge Sutherland, decided that they would hear the appeal upon all the papers as they were printed in the case:

*First*, On the ground that they were printed from exemplified copies of the papers used on the motion at Special Term. That the Court did not feel at liberty to rely upon the memory of any of its brother members, when that memory conflicted with the record as certified to the Court. They must be governed by the record.

*Secondly*, The Judge at Special Term (BARNARD) having actually received the papers, we think it was his duty to have considered them, and hence that they are properly in the case.

Whereupon Judge Barnard stated he represented the minority of the Court, and he dissented from the judgment of the Court. In an excited manner he said he would not hear the argument on appeal. It was accordingly arranged by the Court that another should sit in the place of Judge Barnard upon the argument of the case.

For the plaintiff and appellant, Mr. B. C. Thayer; for the defendant and respondent, Messrs. A. J. Vanderpoel and A. Oakey Hall, the Mayor.

DOES THE SALE OF A STOCK AND GOOD WILL CARRY WITH IT THE RIGHT TO USE THE NAME?

*Fredricks* vs. *O'Neil*.—This was an appeal from an injunction granted by Judge SUTHERLAND, of this Court, restraining the defendant from putting up, keeping or maintaining, or in any way issuing as an advertisement, the name of Fredricks & Co. The appellant claimed the right to use the name of Fredricks & Co. as a trade mark, having purchased the stock and good-will from the retiring partner, L. D. Fredricks. The evidence shows that L. D. Fredricks had the right to use the name of Fredricks & Co. only under a license granted to him by his brother, Charles D. Fredricks, who supplied the necessary capital and material for the plaintiff, (who was not a professional photographer,) to enter into the business, with the express stipulation that the name of Fredricks & Co. should not be used, or be permitted by him to be used by others after he should have ceased his connection with the business. The appellant claimed that in purchasing the stock and good-will, he also acquired the right to use the name of Fredricks & Co.

The plaintiff and respondent argued: First—That the mere sale of the good-will of a business does not involve the right to use the name, (at least in this State,) on account of our statute against the use of fictitious names. Second—That trade marks may be lost by acquiescence. In such case the acquiescence must be of such a kind as to amount to a license—or even then, however, the license may be withdrawn, and further use under such circumstances will not be allowed. Third—Fraud is not an essential element in the case, so an injunction will be granted, though the assimilated article be equal to the genuine. Fourth—The principle is not confined to manufacturers, and it may be extended not only to the profits of trade, of manufacturing, but to the means by which profit may be made—for example, of omnibuses and signs.

The Court rendered a decision sustaining the injunction.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 8.
*Before Judge Ingraham.*

THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS—INJUNCTION MODIFIED.

*James W. Blatchford* vs. *Elmore P. Ross, President et al.*—On motion of Chas. A. Rapallo, of counsel for defendants, the order of injunction made in this action by me on the 7th of January, 1869, is so far modified as not to interrupt the carrying on of the express business now being transacted by the American Merchants' Union Express Company, or to prevent that Company from using in said business, property actually transferred and delivered to it by the Merchants' Union Express Company, before the service of said order of injunction.
(Signed.) D. P. INGRAHAM, Justice.
Dated JAN. 8, 1869.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 8.
*Before Judge Barbour.*

*Daniel C. Birdsall* vs. *John Livingston*.—This was a motion to discharge an order of arrest, said order growing out of the following state of facts (some of which have been heretofore published:) Gabriel Winter, for some thirty or forty years a well-known lawyer in this City, died, leaving some $250,000 worth of property, to which one son, William Winter, and two children of defendant were the only heirs. William Winter was for years deemed idiotic, and subsequent to his father's death proceedings were instituted to have him declared insane, the result being a verdict in favor of his soundness of mind. He soon thereafter executed a deed of trust of his property to the plaintiff Birdsall, reserving the income of his estate to his own use during life—the remainder to his coheirs, the children of the defendant. It subsequently came to the knowledge of the defendant, as is claimed by him, that though Winter's income was about $10,000 a year, he was being maintained at a cost of only about $800 or $1,000. Deeming it his right to see that this surplus, if not applied to Winter's maintenance, should be reserved for the heirs in remainder, he endeavored to persuade Winter to take proceedings for the care of this surplus, and in connection with such effort he (Livingston) wrote letters to Winter, which fell into the hands of plaintiff, Birdsall, and on which he brought three suits as libelous, and obtained an order of arrest, to discharge which this motion is made.

The motion to vacate is made on the ground that the communications were privileged, and in the absence of proof of malice were not libelous, and that the defendant was privileged from arrest at the time it was made, he being in attendance at Court.

In opposition it is claimed that the communications were not privileged; that they were not only false, but maliciously made, and unnecessary for any purpose relating to the protection of Winter's interests. Numerous affidavits were read on behalf of the motion, tending to sustain the truth of the communications complained of. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision. Ex-Judge Edmonds for motion; Daniel C. Birdsall, opposing.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 8.
*By Judge Ingraham.*

Osgood et al. *vs.* O. M. Beach; motion granted; the defendant may amend on payment of $10 costs.

Welles et al. *vs.* Thompson et al.; motion granted for the first Friday in February, with leave to move for a reference.

Fetterly *vs.* Foster; motion granted.

Peyser *vs.* Purdy et al.; motion granted.

Blake et al. *vs.* Stilwell, Jr.; the plaintiff may have a stay after serving notice of appeal.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company *vs.* Marcus H. Berry; motion denied.

Samuel Weller et al. *vs.* J. L. Thompson et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

Rhinelander *vs.* Ackland; motion granted with $10 costs.

Tysen *vs.* Wyeth; motion granted with $10 costs, with leave to defendant, within ten days, to serve a new answer setting up any defence except denial of plaintiff's title, on payment of such costs.

*By Judge Cardozo.*

Tibbets *vs.* Woodman & Co.; motion dismissed with $10 costs.

The Same *vs.* Twormbly; motion dismissed with $10 costs.

*By Judge Sutherland.*

James E. Kelly *vs.* The Seneca Reservation Oil Company, et al.; motion granted with $10 costs. See opinion.

*By Judge Geo. G. Barnard.*

Benjamin B. Borke *vs.* Salem T. Russell et al.; an attachment in this case will have to issue against those trustees who voted after notice of the injunction.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 8.

William H. Lewis *vs.* The Park Bank; judgment affirmed.

Emanuel Cohen *vs.* Conrad Walter; judgment affirmed.

Luke W. Rickards *vs.* Stephen Roberts et al.; judgment reversed.

Richard Hollywood *vs.* Mathew Clinton: judgment reversed for $25, and affirmed as to the residue with costs to appellant.

Richard Smith *vs.* John G. Geiger; judgment affirmed.

Edward Mattis *vs.* Edward Ludicas; judgment reversed.

George W. White et al. *vs.* John H. Moon; judgment reversed.

Bernard Byrnes *vs.* Walter K. Marvin; judgment affirmed.

Michael Lanier *vs.* Patrick Saville; judgment affirmed.

William M. Giles *vs.* George Raphael; judgment affirmed.

Adam Ponton *vs.* Henry F. Hammill; judgment affirmed.

Marcus Oppenheimer *vs.* John S. Moore; judgment reversed.

John Icksadt *vs.* Edward D. Lawrence; judgment affirmed.

Wm. H. Dobdell *vs.* Edward D. Lawrence; judgment affirmed.

Ambrose Defriese *vs.* Henry C. Watson; judgment affirmed.

Charles Segel *vs.* Elliott Walker; judgment affirmed.

William Marshall et al. *vs.* Henry T. Cutter; judgment affirmed.

Charles Duffy *vs.* William Munch; judgment affirmed.

Joseph Adler *vs.* John W. Dodd; judgment affirmed.

Maria L. Greene *vs.* Charles Whitmore; judgment reversed.

William Barclay *vs.* N. B. Tobey; judgment affirmed.

John F. Foley *vs.* Wm. L. Stone; judgment affirmed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—JAN 8.
*By Judge Brady.*

Alberdine Jacobi *vs.* Albert Jacobi; divorce granted.

*By Judge Barrett.*

William L. Gerhardt *vs.* Louisa Gerhardt; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted in favor of the defendant against the plaintiff.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
*Before Justice Bedford.*

There were twenty cases on the calender this morning. As on the preceding day, the Court was densely crowded.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John McCormick, a fashionably attired youth, was indicted for discharging a loaded pistol at Police Officer Hendry. The prisoner put in a plea of assault without intent to do bodily harm. The Court said there was no truth in the prisoner's statement. It was owing to a Providential escape that the complainant was not killed. If the prisoner had been tried and convicted of the major offence, the sentence would be ten years' imprisonment. However, as the District-Attorney had accepted the minor plea, the prisoner should be committed to the State Prison for four and a half years. The presiding Judge stated he would have made an example of the prisoner had he been found guilty of the felonious intent, not because he had any animosity toward him, but because on all proper occasions the Police should be protected. He therefore sentenced him to four and a half years' imprisonment.

AN EX CONVICT.

Ex-Judge Stewart moved that the Court accept bail for his client, Joseph Rotchild, who, with others not yet arrested, is accused of larceny. This having been the second indictment pending against the prisoner, Judge BEDFORD promptly refused to receive the motion, stating that he would never admit to bail an ex-convict under such circumstances.

BURGLARY.

Josiah Ward was charged with burglary. He pleaded not guilty. It appeared from the circumstances of the case that on the 31st of December, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he entered the dwelling-house of Terence Golden by breaking open the lock of a bedroom door. When discovered in the bedroom he had in his possession three coats, three pairs of pantaloons, three vests, some shirts and blankets, valued at $50. A middle-aged woman, named Bridget Golden, sister of the prosecutor, testified to having found the prisoner in her brother's bedroom, of which she was caretaker on the day in question. He had the articles above mentioned folded up. She told him she would have him arrested, whereupon he violently pushed her aside from the door, which she attempted to bolt, and slid down stairs along the banisters. He was subsequently arrested on the same day by Officer Nolan at the corner of Broome and Mott streets. The prisoner produced no testimony in his own behalf; but for the defence it was alleged by Mr. Levin, who appeared for him, that the prisoner had merely called at the house to inquire for a man named Thompson, and that coming to the complainant's door he found it open and entered, thinking his friend might possibly be there.

Judge BEDFORD, in charging the jury, said they were not to be guided by the assertions of counsel. He sentenced the accused to five years' imprisonment, after he had been found guilty by the jurors, who had not left their seats.

SNEAK THIEF.

Charles Forrest was arraigned on a charge of burglary in the third degree. It appeared that on the 11th of December he forcibly entered the house of a man named Thomas Fessenden, West Forty-fourth-street, and stole one coat, valued at $35. The prisoner consented to plead guilty, in the absence of his counsel, Mr. Spencer. Judge BEDFORD, in passing sentence, said the prisoner was an old offender; and that even had his counsel been present it might not, possibly, improve his condition. He was a young man, and he hoped the sentence of two and one-half years' imprisonment would deter him from committing future offences against the law.

There having been no other cases on the calendar for the day ready for trial, the Court adjourned until Monday next, at 11 A. M.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**—JAN. 8, 1869.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.. | 111¾ | 100 West. U. Tel....b10 | 33⅝ |
| 3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62 | 112¼ | 100 Pac. Mail.... | 121 |
| 100,000 do....b3 | 112½ | 300 do....b10 | 121⅛ |
| 19,000 U.S.6s,5-20 C.'65 | 109⅝ | 100 Mer. U. Ex.... | 13⅝ |
| 16,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new | 107⅞ | 200 Erie.... | 39⅝ |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20s R., '67 | 107⅞ | 300 do.... | 39⅝ |
| 115,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. | 108⅛ | 100 do.... | 40 |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68. | 108⅛ | 100 do.... | 40⅛ |
| 3,000 U. S. 5s, '74 C.... | 116 | 600 do....bet.call | 39⅞ |
| 5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. | 106⅜ | 300 Hudson R.... | 135 |
| 53,000 do....b3 | 106⅜ | 100 Harlem.... | 125 |
| 4,000 Tenn. St. 6s. x-c. | 66⅛ | 100 Reading.... | 94⅛ |
| 5,000 do.... | 66¼ | 300 do.... | 94¼ |
| 93,000 do. bet.call b3 | 66⅛ | 200 do.... | 94⅜ |
| 1,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c.. | 55 | 100 do....b10 | 94½ |
| 2,000 Georgia State 6s. | 78½ | 5 Panama.... | 348 |
| 1,000 Missouri 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.... | 87 | 200 Mich. So. & N. I.. | 90⅝ |
| 6,000 Cal. 7s.... | 125 | 75 Mich. Cen. bet.call. | 115½ |
| 2,000 Brook. 6s. W.L.. | 96½ | 200 Clev. & Pitts.... | 88⅝ |
| 2,000 N.Y.Cen.6s, '83.. | 90½ | 150 Bos., H. & E.... | 27⅜ |
| 500 do.... | 90¾ | 300 Chi. & N. W.... | 83 |
| 3,000 T. & W. Equip. B | 75 | 10 Chi. & N. W. Pf.... | 86 |
| 15,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.. | 96½ | 100 do.... | 86⅜ |
| 4,000 C. & R. I. & P.R. R. 7s.... | 93 | 200 Chi. & R. I.... | 118⅜ |
| 5,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M. | 100 | 300 Mil. & St. P.... | 72 |
| 8,000 O., O. & I.C. 1st. | 74½ | 200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... | 91 |
| 5,000 Chi. B. & Q. 8s.. | 109 | 200 do....bet. call | 92 |
| 2,000 Gt. West. 2d M. | 77 | 100 do....2d call | 91⅛ |
| 1,000 Mar. Trust. 10s, Ctfs.... | 60 | 100 Tol., W. & W.... | 61⅞ |
| | | 100 do.... | 61⅜ |
| | | 700 do.... | 61⅞ |
| | | 100 P. Ft. W. & C.... | 118 |
| | | 34 do.... | 117⅛ |
| | | 50 Tol. W. & W. Pref. | 73 |
| | | 100 Ohio & Miss.... | 33⅝ |
| 15 Mech. & Tr. Bk.... | 126 | 100 Chi. & Alton.... | 148⅞ |
| 10 Fourth Nat. Bk.... | 101½ | 50 Dub. & S. C.... | 94 |
| 10 Tenth Nat. Bank. | 96 | 100 C., C. & Ind. Cent. | 45 |
| 10 Shoe & Leath. B'k. | 125 | 100 Chi. & Gt. East.... | 45 |

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.. | 111⅝ | 5,000 O. C. & A. 2d M., bet. call.... | 80 |
| 1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.. | 110⅞ | 40 West. U. T.... | 33⅝ |
| 3,000 U.S. 5-20s R., '62, | 107⅞ | 100 Adams Ex.... | 48⅜ |
| 2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62. | 112½ | 100 N. Y. Cen.... | 157⅛ |
| 8,000 do....c | 112⅜ | 300 Erie.... | 40⅜ |
| 37,000 do.... | 112½ | 50 do.... | 40⅜ |
| 20,000 do.... | 112⅜ | 10 do.... | 40⅛ |
| 6,700 do....small | 111⅞ | | |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.. | 108⅞ | 500 Hudson.... | 136 |
| 25,000 do.... | 109⅜ | 100 do....b30 | 138 |
| 3,000 U.S.6s,5-20 R., '65 s3.... | 107⅞ | 100 Mich. So.... | 90⅞ |
| 1,000 do.... | 108 | 200 do.... | 90⅞ |
| 1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new....c | 108 | 100 do....b30 | 91⅛ |
| 40,000 do.... | 108 | 100 do....b10 | 91⅛ |
| 10,000 do....s3 | 108 | 35 Mich. Cen.... | 115 |
| 1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. | 108⅜ | 7 Ill. Cen.... | 141 |
| 20,000 do....b60 | 109 | 100 do.... | 142⅛ |
| 15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3.... | 108⅛ | 100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.... | 86⅛ |
| 88,500 do....s3 | 108⅛ | 100 do....b30 | 86⅛ |
| 77,000 do.... | 108⅜ | 100 do.... | 86⅞ |
| 2,000 U. S. 5-20 R, '67.. | 108⅛ | 200 Clev. & Tol.... | 101⅞ |
| 130,500 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.. | 106⅜ | 200 Chi. & R. I.... | 122⅜ |
| 10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.... | 99⅞ | 100 do....b10 | 123 |
| 6,000 do.... | 100⅛ | 100 do.... | 122 |
| 10,000 Tenn. St. 6s. ex-c. | 66⅜ | 100 Mil. & S. P.... | 72½ |
| 17,500 Tenn. St. 6s, new | 66⅛ | 300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... | 91⅛ |
| 10,000 do....bet. call | 66⅛ | 100 do.... | 91⅜ |
| 5,500 Va. 6s, new.... | 57 | 300 do.... | 91⅝ |
| 12,000 N. Car. 6s.... | 65 | 100 do.... | 91¾ |
| 5,000 N. Car. 6s, new, | 62½ | 400 T., W. & W.... | 62¼ |
| 15,000 do.... | 62 | 200 do....b10 | 62⅛ |
| 1,000 C., C. & I. R. 1st. | 74⅜ | 400 P., Ft. W. & C.... | 119⅛ |
| 25,000 do....bet. call | 75 | 200 do.... | 119⅜ |
| 10,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.... | 93 | 15 Alt. & T. H. Pf.... | 64½ |
| 100 Chi. & N. W.... | 83⅛ | 200 Ohio & Miss.... | 34⅝ |
| | | 100 C., C., Cin. & I.... | 45⅞ |
| | | 100 do.... | 45¼ |
| | | 100 do.... | 46 |

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 Mer. U. Ex.... | 13⅜ | 200 Ohio & Miss.... | 33⅝ |
| 100 do.... | 13⅜ | 100 do....c | 33⅝ |
| 15 do.... | 13 | 200 Mich. So. & N. I.. | 91 |
| 100 Canton Co.... | 52 | 100 do.... | 91⅛ |
| 100 Adams Ex.... | 48⅜ | 500 do.... | 91⅛ |
| 100 do.... | 48⅜ | 200 do....b3 | 91⅛ |
| 400 Pacific Mail.... | 120⅞ | 100 do....c | 91⅜ |
| 500 do.... | 121 | 200 do.... | 91⅜ |
| 400 do.... | 121⅛ | 300 Pittsburg....c | 89⅝ |
| 300 do....b3 | 121⅛ | 100 do.... | 89⅝ |
| 200 do....c | 121⅛ | 600 do.... | 89⅝ |
| 200 do.... | 121⅛ | 500 Cleve. & Tol.... | 101⅞ |
| 500 do....b15 | 121⅜ | 100 Rock Island.... | 118⅝ |
| 100 do....b15 | 121⅝ | 100 do.... | 118⅞ |
| 100 N. Y. Central....c | 157⅛ | 400 do.... | 118⅞ |
| 800 do.... | 157⅜ | 100 do....c | 118⅞ |
| 300 do....b3 | 157⅜ | 500 Chic. & N. W.... | 82⅞ |
| 400 do....c | 157⅜ | 100 do.... | 82⅞ |
| 300 Erie.... | 39⅝ | 100 do.... | 82⅞ |
| 200 do.... | 39⅞ | 200 do.... | 83 |
| 1600 Hudson River R.. | 134⅜ | 200 do.... | 82⅞ |
| 200 Reading..ex-div..c | 94⅛ | 700 do....b3 | 83 |
| 100 Tol., W. & W.... | 61⅞ | 600 do.... | 83 |
| 100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... | 90⅞ | 100 do....b4 | 83 |
| 300 Fort Wayne.... | 118 | 200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.... | 85⅞ |
| 500 Bos., H. & E.... | 27⅜ | 300 do.... | 85¼ |
| | | 100 do.... | 85⅞ |

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new | 66⅛ | 400 Ohio & Miss....b3 | 34 |
| 25,000 do.... | 66⅛ | 200 do....c | 33⅞ |
| 10,000 do.... | 66⅛ | 600 do.... | 34 |
| 100 Mar. Pf....b30 | 30⅛ | 800 Mich. So. & N. I.. | 91 |
| 200 Pacific Mail.... | 121⅜ | 200 do.... | 91 |
| 200 Erie.... | 40 | 300 do.... | 90⅞ |
| 200 do.... | 40⅛ | 100 do.... | 90⅞ |
| 300 do.... | 40⅛ | 300 do.... | 90⅞ |
| 300 do.... | 40⅛ | 200 Clev. & Tol....btm | 102 |
| 200 do.... | 40⅛ | 400 do.... | 101⅞ |
| 100 do....c | 40⅛ | 400 Pittsburg.... | 88⅜ |
| 100 Hudson....b3 | 135 | 100 Chic. & R. I....b3 | 122⅜ |
| 20 Chi. & Alton.... | 148 | 200 do.... | 122⅜ |
| 500 Reading....ex-d | 94⅝ | 200 do.... | 122⅜ |
| 300 do.... | 94⅜ | 100 do....c | 122⅜ |
| 200 T. W. & W.... | 62⅛ | 400 Chi. & N. W....b3 | 83 |
| 200 Mil. & St. P.... | 72⅜ | 200 do.... | 83 |
| 100 do.... | 72⅝ | 600 do.... | 83 |
| 300 do.... | 72⅝ | 100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.... | 85⅜ |
| 100 do.... | 72⅝ | 500 do.... | 85⅜ |
| 100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... | 91⅛ | 100 do.... | 85⅜ |
| 100 Fort Wayne.... | 119⅛ | 100 Boston, H. & E.... | 28⅜ |
| 600 do.... | 119⅛ | 500 N. Y. Cen....b3 | 157⅜ |
| [illegible] do.... | 119⅛ | 600 do....b10 | 157⅜ |
| | | 200 do.... | 157⅛ |

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bds. | 64¾ | 500 Ohio & Miss.... | 34¼ |
| 200 Quick. Min. Co.... | 22½ | 200 do....b3 | 34⅜ |
| 200 N. Y. Cen.... | 157⅞ | 100 do....b10 | 34½ |
| 400 Erie.... | 40⅜ | 100 do.... | 34⅜ |
| 100 Harlem.... | 124 | 200 Pittsburg.... | 88¾ |
| 200 Reading, ex-d..b3 | 94½ | 600 do.... | 88⅝ |
| 100 Clev. & Tol....b30 | 62¾ | 800 Clev. & Tol.... | 102 |
| 300 do.... | 62 | 200 do.... | 102⅛ |
| 200 Mil. & St. P.... | 72½ | 200 Rock Island.... | 122⅜ |
| 100 do....b30 | 72¾ | 600 do.... | 122⅜ |
| 200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.. | 91½ | 100 do.... | 122⅜ |
| 100 do....b3 | 91¾ | 300 do....b3 | 122½ |
| 200 Fort Wayne.... | 119¼ | 1800 do.... | 122 |
| 100 do....b10 | 119⅛ | 300 do....s3 | 122⅛ |
| 300 do.... | 119⅝ | 200 North Western.... | 83½ |
| 600 do.... | 119 | 800 do.... | 83¼ |
| 600 Mich. So. & N. I.... | 90¾ | 800 N. Western Pf.... | 86¼ |
| | | 200 do....b3 | 86⅜ |

FRIDAY, Jan. 8—P. M.

The terms for Money loaned to the Brokers, on call, to-day, were quite general at 7 ℔ cent. per annum, Currency. A few exceptions may have been made at 7 ℔ cent. Gold Interest, though we are not advised that this rate was paid in the ordinary course of business. The supply of Money was easier than yesterday, and the appearance of the market at the close of the day indicated a return to a steady 7 ℔ cent. Currency rate, after a fortnight of unusual pressure and very dear rates. This sharp experience, now passing over, is rendered the more remarkable by the extraordinary upward course and even buoyancy of speculation in the department of the Stock Exchange—the Railways—heretofore deemed as most exposed to the adverse influence of dear money. It is also to be noted that the Gold Room, during the same period, paid heavy considerations to carry over balances, without materially affecting the Cash price of Gold. In the department of the Public Funds the pressure, up to Tuesday last, Jan. 5, was felt more sensibly, and it is here that the reaction was severest felt and is still continued.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 135@134⅞@135 ℔ cent. The market was not strong at any time during regular hours, but at the close of the day 135 ℔ cent. was paid and bid. The Treasury Office paid out $456,000 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and received $382,000 for Customs. The Foreign Exchanges were somewhat dull, on account of the uncertainty of an English mail being sent out to-morrow. The steamers from Europe are behindhand on account of stormy weather at sea, and the packet of the Dale-Inman Line, which was to have taken the mail to-morrow, had not arrived at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The French fortnightly steamer will sail as usual. Business was dull in 60-day London Bills at 109⅝, less a brokerage, and 109¾@109⅞ ℔ cent. net. Short Sight 110¼@110⅜ ℔ cent.

An increased business was done in the Public Funds. The advance of yesterday in the 5-20s of 1867 was supported, while a further rise was had on the May and November issues of 1862-64-65. The long six ℔ cents of 1881 and the 10-40 five ℔ cents were firm. In the Currency six ℔ cents. (lent to the Pacific Roads) there was a sudden advance to 100⅛@101 ℔ cent. and interest. The Southern State Bonds were higher on Tennessees by ⅛@¼ ℔ cent.; North Carolinas ½, and Virginias 1@1½ ℔ cent. The last named attract speculation on account of low prices and the payment of 2 ℔ cent. half-yearly interest, (on the July coupon,) at Richmond.

The Railway market was generally firm. The additional rise was most decided on Chicago and Rock Island, the sales running up to 123¼@123⅛ ℔ cent. New-York Central ranged 156⅞@157¼@157 ℔ cent. An order was served upon the Union Trust Company to make no further issues of the 80 ℔ cent. Interest Certificates from Justice CARDOZO, of the Supreme Court, but as this was not wholly unexpected after the current rumors early in the week, no adverse effect followed on the Stock at the Exchange. The sales and deliveries are made under the order of the two Stock Exchange Boards, as upon the old Certificates of Stock, with or without the 80 ℔ cent. Scrip. If stamped as having been satisfied by the delivery of the Scrip, the Scrip itself must accompany the Stock; if not stamped, the old Certificate is made current between the Brokers as hereafter entitled to the 80 ℔ cent. The Western Roads were nearly all in favor, and the demand active, and Hudson River and Reading also firm. Among the Miscellaneous Shares, Pacific Mail and Canton Land Company were on the advance.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

| | Thursday. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 106⅜ | 106⅝ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 112¼ | 112½ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 108⅛ | 108⅜ |
| American Gold Coin | 135¼ | 135 |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 109¾ | 10 9 |
| New Bonds of Tennessee | 66⅜ | 66⅛ |
| Virginia Bonds, old | 53½ | 56 |
| Missouri Bonds | 87¼ | 87½ |
| North Carolina Bonds, old | 64⅜ | 65 |
| New-York Central | 157⅛ | 157⅜ |
| Erie Railway | 39⅜ | 40 |
| Reading Railway | 94⅛ | 94¾ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 118⅞ | 122⅜ |
| Northwest Common | 82⅞ | 83¾ |
| Northwest Preferred | 85 | 86¾ |
| Michigan Southern | 91¼ | 91 |
| Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne | 118¼ | 119⅛ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg | 89 | 88¾ |
| Pacific Mail Company | 120¾ | 121½ |
| St. Paul Prefered | 90 | 91¾ |
| St. Paul Common | 71⅞ | 72 |
| Toledo and Wabash | 61½ | 61¾ |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881 | 110¼ | 5-20 reg., 1867 | 108 |
| 6 ℔ cent. coup., 1881 | 111⅜ | 5-20 coup., 1867 | 108⅜ |
| 5-20 reg., 1862 | 108 | 5-20 reg., 1868 | 108⅜ |
| 5-20 coup., 1862 | 112½ | 5-20 coup. 1868 | 108½ |
| 5-20 reg., 1864 | 107¾ | 5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871 | 124 |
| 5-20 coup., 1864 | 108⅞ | 5 ℔ cent. coup. 1874 | 115 |
| 5-20 reg., 1865 | 108 | 10-40 reg. | 103½ |
| 5-20 coup., 1865 | 109½ | 10-40 coup. | 106⅝ |
| 5-20 reg. '65 n. is | 107¾ | 6s currency | 100⅝ |
| 5-20 coup. '65, n. is | 108⅛ | | |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan | 107 | Tennessee 6s, new bds. | 66⅛ |
| N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan | 107 | Virginia 6s., ex c. | 56 |
| Illinois 6s. cou. '79 aft '60 | 99 | Virginia 6s., n. bds. | 56⅞ |
| Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft, '62 | 99 | Georgia 6s | 78 |
| Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865 | 99 | North Carolina 6s | 65 |
| Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1870 | 99 | North Car. 6s. n. bds. | 62½ |
| Illinois coupon 6s. 1877 | 99 | Louisiana 6s | 69½ |
| Illinois coupon, 6s. 1879 | 99 | Louisiana levee bds | 64¼ |
| Illinois War Loan | 99 | California 7s | 124 |
| Tennessee 6s ex c. | 66⅜ | Connecticut 6s | 98 |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 130 | Corn Exchange | 130 |
| Manhattan | 140 | Continental | 97 |
| America | 140 | St. Nicholas | 108 |
| Phenix | 103 | Impt'rs. & Traders' | 123 |
| Mechanics' & Trad's | 125 | Park | 146¼ |
| Commerce | 119¼ | Central National | 105 |
| American Exchange | 114 | Fourth National | 101½ |
| Bank of the Republic | 121 | Ninth National | 108 |
| Bank of N. America | 108 | Tenth National | 96 |
| Shoe and Leather | 120 | Oriental | 140 |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883 | 90½ | Gt. Western 1st M. '68 | 103 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887 | 90 | Gt. Western 1st M. '88 | 88 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est. | 87 | Gt. Western 2d M. '93 | 76 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. Subscr'n | 87 | Gal. & Chi. extended | 99 |
| Erie 1st M. ext | 102 | Gal. & Chic. 2d M. | 95 |
| Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-70 | 101 | Chi. & R. I. 1st M. | 100 |
| Hud. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85 | 103 | Chi. R. I. & Pac. | 92½ |
| Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72 | 112 | N. Jersey Cen. 1st M. | 103 |
| Mich. Cen. N. 1st M. 8s '82 | 114 | Morris & Essex 1st M. | 96¼ |
| Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M. | 107½ | Morris & Essex 2d M. | 93 |
| Pacific R 7s, guar. by Mo. | 91 | Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. | 100 |
| Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ c. 1870 | 114½ | Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M. | 96 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st M. | 90 | Cleve. & P. 3d M. | 86 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf | 83 | Cleve. & P. 4th M. | 78½ |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc | 77½ | Chi. & Alton S. F. | 100 |
| Chi. & N. W. S. Fund. | 98 | Chi. & Alt. 1st M. | 100 |
| Chi. & N. W. Int. bds. | 90 | Chi. & Alton inc. | 93 |
| Con. 7 ℔ cent. con. | 90½ | Ohio & Miss. 1st M. | 92½ |
| Con. 7 ℔ cent. Ex. bds. | 90½ | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s. | 103½ |
| Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M. | 91 | Mil. & St. P. 1st M 73-10 | 98½ |
| Tol. & W. 1st M. ext. | 93 | Mil. & St. P. 1st M. | 89 |
| Tol. & W. 2d M. | 82 | Chic. & Mil. 1st M. | 96¼ |
| Tol. & W. Equip. bds. | 74½ | Chic. & G East'n 1st M. | 74½ |

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,250,290; total payments, $1,201,185; balance, $80,938,946. The receipts include for Customs, $382,000; for Gold Notes, $571,000.

The United States Trust Company have declared the usual half-yearly Dividend of five ℔ cent.

The State Debt of New-York, the aggregate of which, three years ago, was greatly enlarged by the Bounty Loan of 1865, is being rapidly paid off by the avails of the special tax and sinking fund for the Bounty Loan and the Canal revenues applied to the Canal Loans. The present outstanding State Debt consists of:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bounty Loan | $24,024,591 |
| Less cash in Sinking Fund | 2,374,211 |
| Balance after investing Sinking Fund | $21,650,380 |
| Canal Debt | 10,232,727 |
| General Fund Debt | 4,554,647 |
| Total, Jan. 1, 1869 | $36,437,754 |

At the present progression of the Sinking Funds the whole debt, it is stated by the Governor, will be paid off in nine years.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,037,193. The following is the summary for the week:

| | CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs. | Value. | WAREHOUSED. Pkgs. | Value. | WITHDRAWN. Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Man. of Wool.. | 219 | $107,845 | 260 | $112,779 | 215 | $89,401 |
| Man. of Cotton. | 589 | 173,832 | 187 | 47,313 | 150 | 39,498 |
| Man. of Silk... | 210 | 196,866 | 14 | 14,211 | 88 | 53,153 |
| Man. of Flax... | 839 | 144,966 | 451 | 123,986 | 386 | 100,470 |
| Miscellaneous. | 407 | 109,099 | 19 | 6,796 | 1,378 | 17,588 |
| Total...... | 2,264 | $732,108 | 931 | $305,085 | 2,167 | $300,110 |
| | | 305,085 | | | | 732,108 |
| Total entered.... | | $1,037,193 | | Total marketed.. | | $1,032,218 |

The Governor of Kentucky, in his annual message, presents the following exhibit of the State finances:

"The reports of the Auditor and Treasurer, which accompany this communication, will acquaint you with the financial condition of the Commonwealth:

| | |
|---|---|
| The public debt of the Commonwealth on the 10th of October, 1867, amounted to | $4,611,199 46 |
| Deducting the bonds consecrated to the School Fund, and not redeemable | 1,632,297 46 |
| Leaving the total indebtedness of the Commonwealth subject to payment upon the 10th October, 1867 | $2,978,902 00 |
| During the fiscal year ending 10th October, 1868, there was redeemed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, State bonds amounting to | 992,108 00 |
| Amount of State debt on 10th October, '68 | $1,986,894 00 |
| Amount of State bonds redeemed from 11th October, 1868, to 31st December, 1868 | 80,000 00 |
| Leaving the actual amount of State debt proper upon the 31st December, 1868 | $1,906,894 00 |

To meet promptly this remnant of indebtedness, we have other resources of the sinking fund, consisting of bank stocks, railroad stocks, turnpike stocks, the annual rent of the Penitentiary, which, in value and discription, were set out so fully in my former message as to require no further enumeration at this time. I am deeply impressed with the conviction that wisdom and sound policy alike demand the entire extinction of our State indebtedness at the earliest practicable moment.

Many of our bonds are not yet due. Some that have matured have not been presented. I recommend, however, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be clothed with power and discretion to discharge and pay off any and all bonds that may be offered for redemption, irrespective of their maturity. I also recommend that power and authority be given to the Sinking Fund Commissioners to dispose of the turnpike and bank stocks belonging to the State, if necessary, to pay any of the outstanding State bonds which can be had."

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (of Missouri) 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale by the undersigned. The net earnings of the Road for its fiscal year will be about $1,200,000, while the interest on the Mortgage Debt will be $420,000 in gold, thus affording a perfect security for investors. For further particulars, apply to
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

**Transfers of Real Estate.**

NEW-YORK CITY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broadway, n. w. cor. Franklin-st., 50x150 | Nom. |
| Essex-st., w. s., Nos. 85, 87 and 89, 75x87.6 | $30,0 0 |
| Leonard-st., No. 72, 11 10x100 | 13,253 |
| Leonard-st., No. 74, 13 2x100 | 14,746 |
| Mitchel-place, n. s., 274 ft. e. 1st-av., 18x80.10 | 14 000 |
| Oliver-st., No. 688, 26.3x100 | 9,000 |
| 7th-st., s. s., 318 ft. e. Avenue B, 25x90.10 | 13,000 |
| 8th-st., s. s., 51 ft. w. of Lewis-st., 22x21.11 | 7,100 |
| 30th-st., s. s., 236 ft. e. of 7th-av, 23.7x79.5x23x76.10 | 2,400 |
| 32d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.9 | 15,000 |
| 34th-st., n. s., 41 ft. 8 in. e. of 10th-av., 20.10x74.1 | 18,500 |
| 42d-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 11th-av., 22x100.5 | 1,000 |
| 46th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 1st-av., 40x100.5 | 1,500 |
| 12th-st., n. s., bet. Aves. B and C, lot No. 40, Burnt Mill Point, 25x¼ block | |
| 55th-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 75x100.5 | 16,500 |
| 56th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.5 | 6,700 |
| 71st-st., n. w. corner of Avenue A, 29.4x75 | 4,150 |
| 73d-st., w. s., 600 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17x102.2 | 15,000 |
| 74th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x102.2 | 4,000 |
| 80th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x102.2 | 19,0 0 |
| 105th-st., s. e. corner of 4th-av., 350x100.11 | 25,200 |
| 119th-st., s. s., 276.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.10 | 5,500 |
| 119th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x100.10 | $11,000 |
| 127th-st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of 4th-av., 3x99.11 | 375 |
| 130th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 12th-av., 25x99.11 | 625 |
| 2d-av., w. s., 60 ft. n. of 118th-st., 20x90 | 3,500 |
| 2d-av., s. e. corner 28th-st., 20x98.9 | 5,200 |
| 6th-av., e. s., 25.2 ft. s. of 124th-st., 25.3x75 | 4,800 |
| 7th-av., n. w. corner 118th-st., 125x201.10 | 45,000 |

*Leases Recorded.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Canal-st., No. 326, store, 2 yrs. and 11 mos., per yr. | $3,500 |
| Franklin-st., No. 181½, 5 years, per year | 600 |
| Greenwich-st., Nos. 363, 365 and 367, stores, 5 years and 3 months | 12,000 |
| Market-st., No. 33, 8 years, per year | 800 |
| Vesey-st., No. 43, 6 years, per year | 3,250 |

KINGS COUNTY.

*Brooklyn.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ainslie-st., n. s., 20.9 ft. w. of Smith-st., 18.9x75 | $4,000 |
| Baltic-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Classon-av., 25x131 | 3,000 |
| Bergen-st. and Hudson-av., s. w. corner, 100x120 | 1,100 |
| Bergen-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Grand-av., 18.9x110 | 6,000 |
| Bergen-st., n. s., 118.9 ft. e. of Grand-av., 18.9x110. | 6,000 |
| Decatur-st., centre line, 400 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 235x100 | 3,600 |
| Devoe-st., s. s., 142 ft. w. of Graham-av., 8x100 | 480 |
| Dupont-st., n. s., 45 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 50x100 | 2,500 |
| Furnam-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Oakland-st., 25x100 | 850 |
| Greene-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100 | 1,000 |
| Halsey-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 100x200 | 15,000 |
| Java-st., s. s., 345 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x100 | 7,000 |
| McKibben-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Graham-av., 75x25x25x5x50x20 | 2,700 |
| Middle-st., s. s., 339 ft. e. of 3d-av., 36x100.2 | 6,000 |
| Oxford-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 12.6x100 | 7,500 |
| Pearl-st., 105.3 ft. s. of Johnson-st., 65x5.3x42.0x30.3x102.9x25 | 9,200 |
| Stagg-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100 | 2,000 |
| Stagg-st., n. s., 275 ft., e. of Union-av., 25x100 | 4,000 |
| Varet-st., s. s., lot No. 4,680, (3d District assessment map,) 25x100 | 1,522 |
| 1st-st., n. s. 141 ft. of North 1st-st., 93.3x25x92.5x25 | 1,700 |
| 3d-st., n. s., 206.10 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x80 | 6,300 |
| 4th-place, s. s., 100 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100 | 1,500 |
| South 5th-st., n. s., 280 ft. w of 7th-st., 20x92.4 | 3,250 |
| 11th-st., n. e. s., 284 ft. e. of 3d-av., 19x100 | 800 |
| North 12th-st., n. s., 385 ft. w. of 1st-st., 230x— to new bulkhead line, x—x—; Large plot, water lots adjoining | 75,000 |
| 17th-st., s. s., 18 9 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18.9x100 | 3,600 |
| Central-av. and Cooper-st., s. w. cor., 100x104.8x103x110.9 | 900 |
| Central-av., s. s., 49 ft. w. of Suydam-st., 24.8x95x23.8x90 | 500 |
| Clinton-av., e. s., bet. Myrtle and Park avs., 4 h. & l., each 25x100 | 40,000 |
| Division-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.6x99.7x21.6x100 | 4,000 |
| East New-York-av., s. s., adj. C. Luhr's and G. S. Hatford's, 479.6 ft. front | 50,000 |
| Fulton-av., s. s., opp. w. s. of Hamilton-st., 20x50x80x107x105.9x93.4x100 | 30,000 |
| Graham-av., and De Bevoise-st., s. w. corner, 25x67 | 2,700 |
| Grand-av. and Pacific-st., s. w. corner, 55x55x50 | 6,500 |
| Grand-av., s. s., 18.8 ft. w. of 2d-st., 20x64 | 5,350 |
| Greene-av., s. s., 20 ft. e. of Adelphi-st., 20x100 | 15,000 |
| Marcy-av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of Hopkins-st., 20x50 | 3,000 |
| Marcy-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Rutledge-st., 20x81.4 | 775 |
| Marcy-av., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Rutledge-st., 20x81.4 | 775 |
| Miller-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Broadway, 25x100 | 1,525 |
| Throop-av., e. s., 47 ft. s. of Hopkins-st., 22x100 | 1,100 |
| Union-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Eagle-st., 50x100 | 4,000 |

*Leases Recorded.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Grand-st., No. 212, 3 years, per year | $1,600 |
| Willoughby-st., No. 3, basement, &c., 4½ years, ½ years, per year, 800; 3 years | 900 |

QUEENS COUNTY.

*Flushing.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bradford-av., n. s., lots Nos. 19, 22, 56, 58, 59, 60 | $1,800 |
| Queens-road, w. s., adjoining Bergen's, indefinite lot | 100 |
| Salt Meadow, adjoining Lawrence's, 23 acres | 550 |

*Hempstead.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Newbridge-road, s. s., adjoining Cornelius', 9 acres | $3,000 |

*Manhasset Valley.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Titus' to North Hempstead-road, w. s., adjoining Compton's | $166 |

*Black Stump.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Remsen's-lane, s. s., adjoining Lawrence's, 12 acres | $1,500 |

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

*Eastchester.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Greenwich-st., n. e. s., lot 76x130 | $300 |

*Greenburg.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Elizabeth-st. and Broadway, s. e. cor., 250x296 | $19,140 |

*Morrisania.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Willis-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 142d-st., 25x108 | $1,000 |

*West Farms.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Thompson-av., w. s., 188 ft. s. w. of Weld-st., 50x250 | $700 |

*Yonkers.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Yonkers-road, e. s., Bussing Farm, 161 acres | $160,000 |

NEW-JERSEY.

*Newark.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Camp-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of McWhorter-st., 25x100 | $1,450 |
| Jay-st., w. s., 250 ft. from Orange-st., 50x95 | 1,240 |
| Providence-st., 87 ft. from Bowery-st., 49x50 | 600 |

*Bloomfield.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Belleville and Williamson avs., s. e. corner, 108x184 | $1,002 |
| Cadmus-st., w. s., adjoining A. Reford's, 40x150 | 540 |

*Orange.*

| | |
|---|---|
| J. F. Fowler's property, 3 96-100 acres | $650 |

*Jersey City.*

| | |
|---|---|
| North 1st-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Jersey-av., 50x100 | $8,000 |
| South 1st-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Coles-st., 25x100 | 2,000 |
| South 1st-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Coles-st., 25x100 | 2,000 |
| South 5th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Prospect-st., 21x100 | 3,000 |

*Hoboken.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Washington-st., w. s., between 2d and 3d sts., 25x150 | $13,000 |
| 1st-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 20x80 | 1,725 |

*Hudson City.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles-st., n. s., 286 ft. w. of Montgomery-st., 25x100 | $220 |
| Highland-av., n. s., lots Nos. 27, 29, block No. 1, Zabriskie's map, 5x100 | 4,400 |
| Palisade-av., e. s., lot No. 11, map Van Vorst Heights Co., 25x100 | 3,600 |
| Patterson-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Passaic-av., 2x100 | 100 |
| Montgomery-av., e. s., between Smith and Van Vorst sts., 50x100 | 1,900 |

*Bergen.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Pine and Clendenny sts., s. w. cor., 75x200 | $3,000 |

*North Bergen.*

| | |
|---|---|
| At mouth of Mill Creek, 10 acres | $350 |

*Greenville.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Passaic and Maple avs., southerly cor., 752x718x154x— | $9,000 |

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 8, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls. | 9 | Barley, bushels | .... |
| Flour, bbls. | 6,858 | Malt, bushels | 390 |
| Flour, bags | .... | Peas, bushels | .... |
| Cornmeal, bbls. | 720 | Pork, bbls. | 1,473 |
| Cornmeal, bags | 3,200 | Cut Meats, pkgs. | 1,712 |
| Wheat, bushels | .... | Lard, pkgs. | 306 |
| Corn, bushels | 5,849 | Beef, tcs. and bbls. | 356 |
| Rye, bushels | .... | Whisky, bbls. | 295 |
| Oats, bushels | 2,500 | Petroleum, bbls. | .... |

ASHES—Continue quiet, but steady at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $8 87@$9 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been very slow of sale and quoted nominal at 40½c.@41c. for Yellow ℔ lb.

BRICKS—Have been lightly dealt in, including common Hard at $9@$13 50; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ℔ thousand.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Business has been quite spiritless in all lines, and prices have been quoted barely steady, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots, at $2 50@$5 40; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', $90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 35; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ℔ pair.

CANDLES—Continue quite dull, including Adamantine at 20½c.@22c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 46c.@48c., and Patent Sperm at 57c.@58c. ℔ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in moderate demand, including Rosendale at $2 50 ℔ bbl.

COAL—Has been inactive and heavy, including Anthracite from yard at $7 75@$9 75, as extremes, ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, in round lots, $16 50@$17; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $14; Newcastle Gas, $10 ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—There has been a fair call for prime grades of Rio at full rates. Other kinds have been quiet. We quote: Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 7½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—A brisk demand prevailed for Cotton to-day for home use, shipment and on speculative account, and as the offerings were very light, prices advanced sharply, fully 1c. ℔ lb. on Middling grades, closing strong and buoyant. Sales have been reported of 8,769 bales, (of which 417 were to arrive,) including 3,136 bales to spinners, 3,636 bales to speculators, and 1,997 bales to shippers. Sales were also reported of 400 bales Low Middling, February, at 26⅞c.; 200 bales, January, 26⅝c., and 1,200 bales on private terms. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

*Closing Prices of Cotton.*

| | Upland. | Mobile. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ℔ lb | 25½ | 26 | 26½ | 26½ |
| Good Ordinary, ℔ lb. | 26¾ | 27 | 27½ | 27½ |
| Low Middling, ℔ lb. | 27½ | 27¾ | 28 | 28¼ |
| Middling, ℔ lb | 28 | 28¼ | 28½ | 28¾ |

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts thus far this week | 19,432 |
| Receipts last week | 20,880 |
| Receipts preceding week | 18,400 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868 | 314,861 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869 | 677,691 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 632,320 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868 | 679,679 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 273,921 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867 | 657,435 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 511,630 |
| Exports since Sept. 1, 1868 | 193,897 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869 | 338,551 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 375,852 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868 | 438,110 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 472,597 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867 | 381,098 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 495,304 |
| Estimated stock on hand here | 31,000 |

*Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates | 1,065,000 |
| Receipts, same time in 1867 | 927,000 |
| Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 2,240,282 |
| Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1867 | 1,951,988 |
| Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1866 | 2,571,000 |
| Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates | 549,000 |
| Exports, same time last year | 497,000 |
| Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 1,657,015 |
| Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 1,558,787 |
| Exports preceding Cotton year | 1,554,664 |
| Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates | 307,500 |
| Estimated stock, same time last year | 225,000 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868 | 38,130 |
| Estimated stock same time in 1867 | 80,298 |
| Crop of 1867-8 | 2,430,893 |
| Crop of 1866-7 | 1,951,986 |

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE WOODS—Have been held in more request and more firmly.

FEATHERS—Continue very dull, including Live Geese at 78c.@85c. ℔ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Continue inactive, and nominal at $3 10@$3 15 for Canton, ℔ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in very limited demand at previous prices.

FISH—The demand has been limited for most kinds, including Dry Cod at $7 25@$8 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $21 50@$26; No. 2 do., $17@$19; No. 3 do., $10 75@$13 50 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$8 50 ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 36c.@40c. for Scale, and 26c.@28c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties continue inactive and heavy, including new crop Layer Raisins at $3 43@$3 50 ℔ box; Currants at 11c.; Almonds at 12c.@26c.; Figs at 18c.@30c.; Turkish Prunes at 10½c.@11c.; Dates, 14c.@15c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in light request generally, and most descriptions have been quoted off 5c.@15c. ℔ bbl., closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,100 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 50; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7@$7 50; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 50@$8, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7@$7 50 ℔ bbl. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $6 00@$6 50 |
| Extra State | 7 00@ 8 00 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c | 6 80@11 25 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands | 7 00@ 7 50 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 7 50@11 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 8 00@11 50 |
| Common to Fancy Extra Missouri | 9 00@14 00 |

Southern Flour is depressed and lower; sales have been reported since our last of 470 bbls., at $6 90@$7 50 for poor to fair, and $7 50@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is very dull, sales having been reported of only small lots at $5@$9, as extremes, for very poor to choice old, and $9 25@$11 for new extras, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in demand at $5 90@$8 for very inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand at $4 25@$5 50 for Western, $4 90@$5 for Jersey, $5 40 for Caloric, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is very quiet at $4@$4 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly sought after, at weak and drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,000 bushels, including White Western, part at $2 20; No. 2 Spring, at $1 57@$1 61½; and White California, part at $2 05 ℔ bushel. Corn has been quoted lower, on a moderate trade; sales have been reported since our last of 43,000 bushels at $1 06½@$1 11 for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat,—the latter price for part of a load of choice delivered; 95c.@98c. for new Mixed Western; and 95c.@$1 02 for new White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ℔ bushel. Rye has been sparingly purchased at from $1 45@$1 52½ ℔ bushel. Of Barley a small lot of foreign changed hands at $1 82; and of Barley Malt, 1,800 bushels at $2 15@2 20 ℔ bushel; market for both dull. Oats have been quiet, but without notable change in prices; sales, since our last, 48,000 bushels Western at 75½c.@76c. in store, 75½c.@77c. from depot, and 78c. delivered, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been quiet, but steady at 80c.@90c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 30 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues quiet at $1@$1 25 for short and long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited request, including American at 6c.@15c. for new, and 5c.@8c. for old, ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Eastern, common to prime, 6c.@8c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Michigan, 8c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@8c., ℔ lb.

HEMP—Has been in very moderate request, including American at $160@$170 for undressed, and $275@$315 for dressed, ℔ ton; Jute at 5c.@5½c., gold, ℔ lb.; Manilla, 11½c.@11¾c., gold, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been more actively in demand at buoyant rates.

LATHS—Have been in request at $3 for Eastern, ℔ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been quoted steady but not active at $1 60 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—Continues quiet, including Eastern Spruce at $18@$20 ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been active and buoyant, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 26c.@27½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22½c.; Hemlock, in the rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 38c.44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@24c., ℔ lb. The total receipts in 1868, were 1,865,991 Sides, against 2,313,316 Sides in 1867.

MOLASSES—The demand has been limited for most kinds, including Porto Rico at 42½c.@65c.; Cuba at 32c.@48c.; English Islands; New-Orleans at 62½c.@80c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in fair request, including Spirits Turpentine at 50c.@52c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $2 50@$8 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 45@$3 25; Pitch at $3 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive, including Crude Whale at 85c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 62½; Red Oil at 82½c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 96c.@$1; Olive, $2 16@$2 20 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in light demand at 18c.@18½c. for Crude in bulk; 23c.@23½c. for Crude in bbls., and 30c.@34c. for refined in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted firmer, but not particularly active. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $29 50@$29 62 for New City and Western Mess; $28 50@$28 75 for Old Mess; $28@$29 for Prime Mess; $28 25@$29 for Thin Mess; $23@$25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,000 bbls. New Mess, for February and March delivery, sellers' options, $29 62@$29 75 ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in less demand and heavy at 13c.@13½c. for Western, and 13½c.@14c. for City, ℔ lb. Cut Meats are in demand at buoyant rates. Sales equal to 225 packages, at 14c.@16½c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 11½c.@12½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet, but stiffly held. Sales equal to 170 boxes, including Short Clear at 16c.@16½c., and Short Rib at 15½c.@15½c, ℔ lb. Lard has been in fair request at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 tierces and bbls. at 18½c.@20c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 19½c. for City, and 19½c.@19¾c. for good to prime Western Steam, ℔ lb.; sales were also reported of 3,500 tierces Prime Steam, January, February and March delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at 19¾c.@20½c. ℔ lb. Beef has been in fair demand at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $13@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 325 bbls. Tierce Beef has been quiet, including New Prime Mess at $27@$31, and Indian Mess at $31@$37 ℔ tierce; sales 125 tierces. Beef Hams rule quiet at $30@$34 ℔ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been in moderate request at previous figures.

BUTTER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chemung Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb | 43 | @45 |
| Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb | 42 | @44 |
| Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ℔ lb | 41 | @43 |
| Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb | 40 | @42 |
| Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℔ lb | 38 | @40 |
| State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℔ lb | 45 | @47 |
| State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℔ lb | 41 | @43 |
| Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℔ lb | 41 | @43 |
| Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℔ lb | 38 | @40 |
| Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb | 38 | @40 |
| Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℔ lb | 35 | @37 |
| Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb | 33 | @36 |
| Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb | 32 | @35 |
| Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℔ lb | 28 | @30 |
| Common Western, ℔ lb | 25 | @27 |

CHEESE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb | 19 | @21 |
| Factory dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb | 17 | @18½ |
| Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb | 17½ | @18½ |
| Farm dairies, fair to good | 15 | @17 |
| Orange County, Skimmed Cheese | 9 | @13 |

RICE—Continues quiet but steady at $8 50@$9 50 for Carolina ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand, including Turk's Island at 47c.@48c.; Liverpool Ground at $1 90@$2; do. Fine at $2 50@$2 85 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Continues inactive at 7½c., gold, for Crude, and 15c., currency, for pure Refined, ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Have been in some request, including Clover at from 13c.@13½c.; Rough Flax at $2 45@$2 55; Calcutta Linseed at $2 15@$2 20, in Boston and New-York, gold; Timothy at $2 95@$3 ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in fair demand, including Honduras Deer, 48c.@49c.; San Juan, 42c.@45c.; Bolivar, 33c.@34c.; Sisal, 50c.@52c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@53c.; Chagres, 50c.@52c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@42c.; Para, 48c.@50c., gold, ℔ lb. And Tampico Goat, 52½c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c., gold, ℔ lb. Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c., currency; Payta, 47½c.@50c., currency; Curacoa, 42½c.@50c., currency; Cape, 47½c.@50c., currency; Madras, 50c.@52½c. each.

SOAP—Continues in limited request, including Castile at 15c.@15½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Have been very dull, including Mace at 95c.@97c.; No. 1 Nutmeg at 92½c.@95c.; Cassia at 52c.; Cloves at 29½c.@30c.; Pepper at 23½c.@24c.; Pimento at 20½c.@21c.; Ginger at 11½c., in gold, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 410 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 9½c.@13½c., and 270 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand at 13½c.@15½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 72,580 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11½c.; also, 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 16c.@17½c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@13c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have attracted rather more attention, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson at 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in much more active request, and sales have been reported of 613 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@16c.; 304 cases Pennsylvania Seed Leaf at 10½c.; 140 cases Ohio at 8½c.; and 235 cases Connecticut at 13c.@18c. ℔ lb. We quote: Lugs at 7½c.@8½c. for Light Leaf, and 8½c.@9½c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Common Leaf, 9c.@9½c. for Light Leaf, and 10c.@11c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Medium Leaf, 10c.@11c. for Light Leaf, and 11½c.@12½c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Good Leaf, 11½c.@12½c. for Light Leaf, and 13c.@14c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Fine Leaf, 13c.@14c. for Light Leaf, and 14½c.@15c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Selections, 14½c.@16c. for Light Leaf, and 15½c.@16c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville, ℔ lb. *Seed-leaf*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 8½c.@12½c., lots; Wrappers, 30c.@65c.; New-York State Fillers, 6½c.@7½c. for new; average lots, 12c.@22c. for new; Wrappers, 15c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 6½c.@7½c.; average lots, 8c.@20c.; Wrappers, 12c.@25c., ℔ lb. *Havana*—Common, 75c.@80c.; Good, 90c.@97½c.; Fine, $1@$1 07 ℔ lb. *Yara*—I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 08; average lot, 82½c.@88c., ℔ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, Common and Medium, 12½c.@18c., in bond; Good and Fine, 20c.@30c., in bond, Bright work, Common and Medium, 15c.@40c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in some request at 98c.@$1 per gallon.

WOOL—There has been rather more disposition evinced by purchasers to operate, and prices have been quoted quite firm, on very moderate offerings.

*Prices Current for Domestic Wool.*

| | Cents ℔ lb. |
|---|---|
| *New-York, Michigan, Indiana.* | |
| Extra and above fleece | 46@50 |
| ½ and ¾ blood fleece | 44@46 |
| Common and ¼ fleece | 45@46 |
| *Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.* | |
| Choice Saxony fleece | 60@65 |
| Extra and XX fleece | 48@55 |
| ½ and ¾ blood fleece | 47@50 |
| Common and ¼ | 47@50 |
| *Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.* | |
| Extra and above fleece | 45@48 |
| ½ and ¾ blood fleece | 44@47 |
| Common and ¼ fleece | 44@47 |
| *Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.* | |
| Washed fleeces | 45@50 |
| Unwashed fleeces | 30@35 |
| Unwashed fleeces, burry | 20@25 |
| *Texas.* | |
| Unwashed fleece, medium to fine | 30@36 |
| Common fleece | 25@28 |
| Common fleece, burry | 22@26 |
| *California.* | |
| Spring Clip, A P | 33@36 |
| Spring Clip, A 1 | 32@35 |
| Spring Clip, A 2 | 31@33 |
| Spring Clip, B | 28@32 |
| Spring Clip, S | 26@30 |
| Fall Clip and Lambs, A P | 27@30 |
| Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1 | 24@28 |
| Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2 | 22@26 |
| Fall Clip and Lambs, B | 22@25 |
| Fall Clip and Lambs, S | 21@25 |
| Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ℔ lb. less. | |
| Pulled, extra | 37@40 |
| Pulled, super | 30@38 |
| Pulled, low | 24@30 |

PULLED WOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra | 45@52 |
| Super | 44@50 |
| No. 1 | 38@43 |
| No. 2 | 14@20 |
| Lambs | 42@47 |
| Western lime pulled | 40@45 |
| Southern lime pulled | 38@43 |
| Tub washed | 52@60 |

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet and irregular. For Liverpool the engagements included 900 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 5-16d.@⅜d. ℔ lb.; 400 bbls. Flour, by steamer at 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; 200 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 45s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow, 56,000 bushels Grain, by steamer, at 7½d. ℔ bushel.

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The course of twelve lectures on "Chemistry Applied to the Arts," by Prof. CHARLES S. STONE, will be commenced on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 7¾ o'clock, in the chemical lecture-room, on the fourth floor, and will be continued on each WEDNESDAY EVENING until completed. Subject—The Metals and their More Important Compounds.
The course of instruction on The Science of Government will be given by M. RICHARD LEVERSON, Esq., by the socratic method of question and answer, in the music hall, in the fourth story, commencing on THURSDAY, the 21st January, at 7¾ P. M., and on each successive MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENING until completed. The Inaugural Address will be given in the great hall on THURSDAY EVENING, 21st January, at 8 P. M. Admission free. Tickets for either course can be had on application at the office during the day and evening of the present week.
Casual visitors will always be admitted before 7¾ P. M. without ticket.
The regular free course of Scientific Lectures to the working classes will be continued on every SATURDAY EVENING, in the great hall, until next April. The lecture for Jan. 9 will be given by Prof. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS. Subject—The Horse.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For paving, with trap-block, Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-sixth streets.

Second—For laying crosswalk from southeast to the southwest corner of Greenwich and Morton streets.

Third—For filling sunken lots between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets.

Fourth—For paving, with trap-block, Fifty-seventh-street, from First to Second-avenue.

Fifth—For paving, with stone-blocks, Forty-sixth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

Sixth—For building sewers in Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-second streets, with branches, and in Sixty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Seventh—For flagging sidewalks in Tenth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Fifty-second-street.

Eighth—For flagging sidewalks in Sixteenth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue B.

Ninth—For building sewer in Fourth-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets, with branch in Seventieth-street.

Tenth—For flagging sidewalks on the east side of Greenwich-street, from Battery-place to Morris-street.

Eleventh—For flagging sidewalks in Fiftieth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Twelfth—For setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging sidewalks in East-street, from Broome to Grand.

Thirteenth—For building sewer in Fiftieth-street, between First-avenue and East River.

Fourteenth—For flagging sidewalks at numbers four hundred and twenty-three and four hundred thirty Ninth-avenue.

Fifteenth—For building sewers in Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first streets, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River, with connecting branches in Eleventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on,

First—Both sides of Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Sixty-sixth-street, to the extent of half the block on both sides of the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Greenwich-street and the southerly side of Morton-street to the extent of half the block from the southeasterly and southwesterly corners of Greenwich and Morton streets.

Third—Lots known as ward numbers five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and sixty-four, on block number one hundred and nine, bounded by Broadway, Sixty-third-street, Ninth-avenue and Sixty-second-street.

Fourth—Both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, from First to Second-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

Fifth—Both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

Sixth—The easterly side of Fourth-avenue, from fifty-ninth to Sixty-third-street; also both sides of Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, and the southerly side of Sixty-third-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue; also both sides of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue; also the southerly side of Sixty-seventh-street, from Madison-avenue to a point one hundred and fifty feet easterly.

Seventh—Both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Fiftieth-street; also the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street.

Eighth—The southerly side of Sixteenth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue B.

Ninth—The easterly side of Fourth-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-fourth-street; also both sides of Seventieth, Seventy-first, and the southerly side of Seventy-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

Tenth—The easterly side of Greenwich-street, from Battery-place to Morris-street.

Eleventh—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Twelfth—The westerly side of East-street, from Grand to Broome-street.

Thirteenth—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, between First-avenue and East River.

Fourteenth—Lots known as numbers four hundred and twenty-eight and four hundred and thirty Ninth-avenue.

Fifteenth—Both sides of Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first streets, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River; also, both sides of Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Forty-second-street; also, the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Fortieth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT, }
E. HARRISON REED, } Board of Assessors.
GUERNSEY SACKETT, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 5, 1869. }

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, }
NO. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869. }

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN Board of Health, held at its office on the 5th day of January, 1869, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That all ordinances heretofore passed permitting the driving of cattle, sheep, pigs, swine or calves through any streets or avenues south of 40th-st., in the City of New-York, are hereby repealed, and that hereafter it shall not be lawful to drive cattle, sheep, pigs, swine or calves through any street or avenue south of 40th-st., nor to slaughter any cattle, sheep, pigs, swine or calves south of said street, and that this resolution be duly published as an ordinance.

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. WHITMORE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, his executor, at his office, No. 78 Chambers-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated, Oct. 31, 1868.
o31-law6mSa* JOHN A. SWITZER, Executor.

STATIONERY.

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# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 1869.



**Amusements this Evening.**

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Thoiez, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Guidon, M. Hamilton, and others.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE WONDER. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Holland, Ringgold, Stoddart, Polk, Milton, Browne, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss Annie Ward and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. [illegible], Mlle. Fontanel, Mme. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin, and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—THE QUIET FAMILY and ERNANI. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES.
Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE HOT CORN GIRL, ROBERT MACAIRE, &c.
By a powerful cast.
Matinée at 2 o'clock.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.
Madison-av., corner of East 26th-st.
READINGS BY MME. BARMDORF.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
LECTURE BY MR. DE CORDOVA.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
CONCERT OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Artists, Mme. Camilla Urso, Messrs. S. B. Mills, Carl Bergmann, and a Grand Orchestra.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.



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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

**To Advertisers.**

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.


## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

The session of the Peace Conference will commence in Paris to-day, the request of the Sultan of Turkey, that it should be postponed a few days, not having been acceded to. The Sultan has, therefore, telegraphed his instructions to the Turkish Ambassador, who is to be his representative in the Conference. It is surmised that these instructions direct the withdrawal of the representative of Turkey from the Conference the moment the discussion goes beyond the Sublime Porte's recent *ultimatum* to Greece. The official newspaper printed at Constantinople says if the Turkish Ambassador *does* withdraw from the Conference, war with Greece is inevitable. The Greek representative is not to be allowed a voice in the Conference, but will attend to give information. Whatever the Conference agrees to, and is sanctioned by Turkey, must be accepted by Greece.

The amount of bullion in the vaults of the Bank of France was 27,000,000 francs less yesterday than at the corresponding period of the previous week.

It was reported in Paris last night that an insurrection had broken out in Milan, Italy.

### CONGRESS.

During the morning hour in the Senate yesterday, a number of bills were introduced, and two were passed. One of these latter, makes a grant of land to aid in the construction of a military wagon road in Oregon. The bill for the relief of Mrs. SUE MURPHY, whose property was taken during the war by our troops, serving in Alabama, was taken up. Mr. HENDRICKS made an argument in favor of its passage. General debate on the bill followed, consuming the entire session, but without taking action upon it, the Senate adjourned to Monday next.

The morning hour of Friday being set aside in the House for hearing reports of Committees on claims of a private character, several bills granting relief to various individuals for reasons assigned, were passed. A bill was reported from the Reconstruction Committee, and passed, relieving from their political disabilities R. W. BEST and S. F. PHILLIPS, officers of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. The Naval Appropriation bill was made the special order for Monday next. The House went into Committee on the Whole, on the bill making appropriations for the Military Academy, and was addressed by Mr. LOGAN, in opposition to Mr. JENCKES' Civil Service bill. Mr. JENCKES defended the measure. The Military Academy Appropriation bill, which appropriates $271,568 for the maintenance of the West Point Academy, was considered in Committee, and passed by the House. The House again went into Committee, and Mr. BOYER made a political speech in reply to one made some time since, by Mr. BLAINE, of Maine. At the close of his remarks, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned to Monday next.

### GENERAL.

Captain-General DULCE, of Cuba, will issue to-day a proclamation granting amnesty to all political offenders, including those in prison, in exile and in hiding. He will speedily define the limits of the liberty of the Press, and it is said will permit the journals to discuss, without the intervention of a censor, all subjects except the questions of slavery and the Catholic religion.

An interesting case is at present before the Supreme Court General Term, in which Archbishop MCCLOSKEY and others are appellants, and the widow of PATRICK M. LANGTON and others are respondents. LANGTON, a coal merchant of this City, died Nov. 1, 1865, leaving a wife, a mother and one brother,—the two last named residing at the time in Pennsylvania. Six days before his death he made his will, whereby he bequeathed his estate, valued at over $60,000, to Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, and Bishop WOOD, of Philadelphia, for church purposes, excepting an annuity to his widow of $400 and one or two other small bequests. Surrogate TUCKER refused to admit this will to probate, on the ground that the deceased, at the time of the execution of the will, was not competent to make it. The appeal was taken from the decision of the Surrogate. The case is still on argument.

The Newport steamer *Old Colony*, when opposite Execution Rocks, in the Sound, about 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, ran into a schooner loaded with gravel, bound for this City. The bowsprit of the schooner was broken, and two of the crew in their fright leaped overboard and were drowned. The steamer lowered two boats, the first of which was swamped. The other took three men to the schooner, who succeeded in working her into Glen Cove.

EDWARD WHITFIELD, of the firm of MOORE & WHITFIELD, cotton factors in Memphis, Tenn., was killed by a gambler named S. A. DORAN, in that city, yesterday. The two had had several quarrels regarding property. It is said that WHITFIELD and his father had attempted to eject DORAN from a house which he rented from them, on account of his disreputable conduct. DORAN published a card in a Memphis paper yesterday, denouncing the WHITFIELDS as thieves, liars and poltroons.

The preliminary examination of persons concerned in the alleged husband-poisoning case at Laconia, N. H., closed on Thursday. Mrs. FARRAR, the wife, and Miss ANNA MOULTON, of Lowell, Mass., were both bound over for trial to the March term of the Supreme Judicial Court. Miss MOULTON procured bail, and Mrs. FARRAR did not and was committed to jail. Dr. T. S. FOSTER was discharged.

Mr. ALVIN CONGDON, of Evansburg, Crawford County, Penn., was run over on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, at Harrisburg, before light yesterday morning, and killed. He was on his way to Vineland, N. J., to recruit his health, and had left the cars to escort some traveling companions, who were to remain at Harrisburg, to a hotel near the depot. He was killed by a shifting engine. He was an old and estimable citizen of Crawford County, and leaves a large family.

The eight persons who were killed in Rochester, N. Y., a day or two since by the giving way of a floor in a school-room, were buried yesterday. There was but one funeral service, and that was held at the Catholic Church to which the school was attached. Fifty persons in all were injured. The Coroner's inquest established the fact that the accident was in consequence of an undersized cap having been placed upon the column supporting the floor.

A dispatch from Augusta, Me., says that it is now conceded that Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN was the choice of the Republican caucus for United States Senator, and that he will receive the unanimous support of the Republican members of the Legislature on Tuesday next.

The negro difficulties in Princess Anne County, Va., have come to an end, and the military force sent to the assistance of the Sheriff has returned to Norfolk.

The Workingwomen's Association met last night at No. 8 Cooper Institute. Interesting addresses were made by Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Miss ERNESTINE L. ROSE, Miss SHIRLEY DARE, Mrs. Dr. HALLOCK, Mrs. NORTON and others. Committees were appointed to procure an incorporation for the Association, and to solicit the aid of popular lecturers. Delegates were also appointed to the Female Suffrage Convention to be held in Washington on the 19th inst.

A meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the cause of Crete. WM. CULLEN BRYANT presided and made an address. He was followed by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Rev. Dr. CROSBY and Gen. WOODFORD. Resolutions expressing sympathy with the suffering Cretans were adopted.

The Standing Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, at a meeting in Philadelphia on Thursday night, refused by a unanimous vote to sign testimonials for Rev. Dr. DOANE, recently elected Bishop of the new Diocese of Albany, New-York.

Rev. Mr. SUTPHEN lectured at Olivet Chapel, last evening, on "A Trip to the Rocky Mountains."

The Workingmen's Union met last evening and reëlected Mr. W. J. JESSUP as President of the Union.

Cotton was very freely dealt in yesterday at an advance of fully a cent ℔ lb. Breadstuffs were in light demand though weak and drooping in prices. Hog products were quoted higher, and were in fair request. Most other articles steady, with little animation. Freights inactive and irregular.

## The Burden of Unequal Taxation—Mr. Wells' Report.

The student of political economy has a melancholy satisfaction in seeing the principles of his science demonstrated by yearly losses from his own pockets and those of his neighbors. For some years this journal has attempted to show to its readers and to Congress, that the present system of national taxation and the irredeemable currency were together destroying the profits of industry. When Mr. Commissioner WELLS' first reports to Congress upon taxation appeared, we hailed them as a national benefit, proving, by statistics collated from a wide field of investigation and most clearly presented, what we had been urging both as a matter of practical experience and as the result of science,—the inequality, burden and loss attending our present financial system. Though Mr. WELLS' reports were prepared with such care, and though attracting the attention of economists the world over, Congress, in general, treated them and the more popular presentations in the Press with profound indifference. Each member felt that he knew by intuition all that Mr. WELLS had gained by hard study, and we doubt if the majority of the two Houses ever even read those able and most thorough documents.

Both at that time and since, we have pressed upon the attention of Congress that, under the guise of protecting individual interests, the scheme of taxation was in fact impoverishing the country, and so diminishing productiveness that it really *protected the foreign* not the native producer.

The present report of Mr. WELLS, which ought to be read by every citizen of the country, is a demonstration of the position we have so often urged. The facts are unassailable, being carefully gathered from the whole country, and show that the laboring and middle classes have been growing poorer under the present tariff and revenue system.

Thus the increase in the price of groceries and provisions in 1867, as compared with 1860–61, is 88 per cent.; of domestic dry goods and clothing, 86½ per cent.; of fuel, 57 per cent.; of house rent, 65 per cent.; and in the large cities the latter has increased from 90 to 100 per cent. In the first half of 1868 the average increase of all the elements which constitute the food, clothing and shelter of a family, has been 79 per cent., as compared with 1860-61. Against this the rise of wages in 1867 has been only 50 per cent. for unskilled labor, and 60 per cent. for skilled mechanical labor. Making a careful comparison of the expenses of laboring men in different manufacturing establishments through the country, it appears that in 1860-61, the weekly wages were $6 04 and the expenditures $5 52, leaving a saving of 52 cents a week; in 1867-68 the wages were $9 54, and the expenses for the same articles $9 54, showing the unskilled workman this year to be $27 worse off at the end than under gold wages, and without the taxation. If flour be taken as a standard, the average increase of price from 1860 to July 1, 1868, is 90 per cent., while the average increase of wages is 58 per cent.; so that in this item the workman is worse off by at least 20 per cent. this year than he was before the war.

Without examining further Mr. WELLS' interesting tables of expenses and wages, we note especially the broad fact that *all household expenses have risen seventy-nine per cent.* since 1860. In other words, the person whose annual income and expenditure before the war were $1,000—say the country clergyman, or city clerk, or teacher—finds now that his expenses for precisely the same objects are $1,790. If his salary had been raised to the gold standard—say $1,350—he is still some $400 behind annually, or so much poorer. Even in gold, his income is worth $440 less annually. Each individual with fixed income has 79 per cent. less to spend. His dollar is only worth a fraction of what it was. If he has the same income in gold, his dollar will now buy 44 per cent. less.

If he is a laborer, earning before the war ten dollars a week in gold, and consuming it all, he now receives but $15 80, while his necessary expenses are 90 per cent. greater.

It is manifest that an increase of personal and household expenses like this must be eating out the means of the nation. Every man, woman and child feels the inequalities and burdens of our present system. Prices of commodities are far beyond gold values, and their former range before the war. The consumers are proportionately poorer. The producers—with the exception of speculators and here and there exchangers—are growing poorer. Our manufacturers are being driven out from foreign markets, because their expenses are so much heavier than those of foreign producers.

One of the most striking instances of the inequalities which are burdening the people, is furnished by the *lumber tax*. Every inhabitant of the country is interested in having cheap lumber. A tax on lumber enters into the rent of every building. We imported, in 1868, about seven and a half millions of rough lumber. Our domestic product is valued at fifty-four millions.

A tax of 25 per cent. on foreign lumber is of course a tax on all domestic lumber of the same amount. Thus in order to favor an interest which is already prosperous, and to obtain a tax of $2,250,000 for the Treasury, the nation taxes itself $16,000,000, and this tax enters into the daily expenses of every person in the United States, for on rents depend almost all prices. What more convincing instance could be given of the mode in which expenses have risen 79 per cent. to each individual since 1860, and of the burdens laid on the whole people?

## The United States Senator.

The contest for State Senator at Albany is becoming warm. Senator MORGAN has left Washington and gone to conduct his canvass in person; Gov. FENTON, who is his leading opponent, is also on the ground;—and the third candidate has not yet turned up, though it is said on the one side to be MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, of this City, and on the other to be Judge NOAH DAVIS, of Western New-York.

It seems to be quite generally conceded on all hands that *money* will decide the contest,—in other words, that when the lines are fairly drawn, so as to determine the strength which each can count upon, the one who buys the most votes from the opposition, will carry the day. This is not the view of the case which we should be most eager to flaunt in the faces of the corrupt monarchies of Europe, though the fact, that it is the one most widely taken here, by the men most familiar practically with such contests, gives it a melancholy interest. Of course, political schemes and combinations will be resorted to *first;* when they fail, the cash value of votes will become a matter of calculation.

We have heard that there is a very strong political combination, with its headquarters here, the pivot being the Custom-house, in favor of MORGAN'S reëlection. Only one or two of the "points" have been developed as yet. MORGAN reëlected is to secure SMYTHE'S confirmation as Minister to Russia, and the Collectorship thus vacated is to go to Mr. C. A. DANA, whose retention of office under GRANT is taken for granted. It is said that quite a large number of persons now in Federal office, rely upon carrying this project into effect as a means of enlisting very strong influences in favor of their own retention.

Gov. FENTON relies, we believe, on the support he promises to applicants for office, rather than on those he has made and kept in the past, for the purely political support which is to help him to the Senate. The Governor believes that political gratitude is a "lively sense of favors *to come*," rather than of favors already done. He is rich in this coin, at least, and has had abundant experience in its use.

The chances on the whole seem to us in favor of Gov. MORGAN'S reëlection. As a practical business man, he has been sagacious, energetic and successful. His knowledge of the business wants of the country, though respectable, scarcely rises to statesmanship. His personal character is good, his social position excellent; and his determination to be reëlected unquestionable. In those qualities which used to be considered desirable in the Senate,—eloquence and practical statesmanship,—he is not superior to either of the other three; but those qualities have gone out of fashion and practically count for nothing in contests for a seat in the Senate. ROBERTS would be a useful member in many of the practical details of business. He is genial, popular and quite as rich and as generous as MORGAN. Intellectually, DAVIS is undoubtedly the foremost of the candidates; but there seems to be an impression that Mr. CONKLING supplies everything, in that direction, that could be made useful.

It looks as if MORGAN'S chance was the best; but if ROBERTS goes into the contest zealously he may improve FENTON'S prospects of an election, if not secure his own.

## The Paris Conference.

The Conference to be held at Paris on the Eastern question commences its sessions to-day, it appears, all previous reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The request of the Turkish Government for postponement, in order that time should be given for forwarding instructions to the Turkish representative, has not been complied with, and DJEMIL PASHA has accordingly been instructed by telegraph from Constantinople. The latest intelligence by the Cable is to the effect that Turkey will assuredly decline to negotiate on any other basis than that laid down in her ultimatum to Greece, and that if her demands on this point are not acceded to, she will at once withdraw from the Conference, in which case, according to the official *La Turquie*, war between Turkey and Greece would be inevitable.

This is not a promising beginning for the negotiations of the Conference. We presume that the demand for delay made by Turkey was rejected by the full vote of the Conference, or at all events with the assent of the majority of the Powers represented. France and England, as well as Russia and Prussia, must have been parties to the determination, and judging from this preliminary step, it would seem as if the assembled diplomatists at the Paris Conference were bent upon bringing matters to a settlement, one way or the other, as soon as the forms and etiquette of their proceedings may permit. And they are unquestionably right in so doing. If war is to come, it may as well come now as six months hence, and the longer that negotiations are pending, the greater the danger of the Great Powers being implicated. If hostilities break out now between Turkey and Greece, there is some possibility of their being confined within their original limits, but if negotiations on such delicate questions are prolonged, there is far greater danger of latent ill-feeling between the Powers interested being developed, and of a European war resulting from what is in its primary form merely a dispute on a question of international law between two second or third rate Powers. We do not suppose that any one of the Great Powers concerned can actually want war at the present moment. Whatever may be the ultimate desires and ambition of Russia, she is not prepared for war, she has no breech-loaders and few iron-clads. France can scarcely wish to be needlessly involved in a quarrel so far from home, while a formidable foe stands ready to challenge her military supremacy on her own frontier. Austria cannot really wish to jeopardize her future, and forfeit all the benefits which tranquillity and progress have conferred upon her, by precipitating a war which must in almost any event prove disastrous to her—certainly in finances, if in nothing else. England, of course, will not fight unless absolutely compelled, and will probably assent to anything that France does. But there are still many elements of danger in the situation. It may be that an excess of fanatical fatalism will impel the Turks to face the danger of being driven out of Europe, rather than yield one iota to the hated Greeks, and it is possible the restless ambition of the latter may urge them to risk all in an appeal to arms. In any case the Conference has a delicate task before it, and we are inclined to think its members have been wise in refusing to entertain propositions involving delay. Diplomatic relations having once been broken off between the two original parties to the quarrel, delay can only tend to intensify the bitterness of feeling between them, while prolonged negotiations may at any moment develop the antagonism of interests between Russia and the Western Powers into a serious dispute. Prompt diplomatic action, on the other hand, may effect a pacific solution of the difficulty. We can scarcely believe in the permanence of any settlement thus arrived at, but anything is better than the anxiety and suspense of long-drawn-out negotiations, far more likely to result in fresh misunderstandings than to heal the old ones.

## The President's Pardon.

A good deal of indignation has been excited in certain quarters by the President's recent proclamation of pardon and amnesty to persons engaged in the rebellion. He has been loudly denounced for having usurped power which belongs only to Congress, and a resolution has already been passed in one branch, calling on him for the authority under which he claims the right to issue such a proclamation.

We presume the President will cite, for the information of Congress, the following section of a law enacted by Congress in 1862, and signed by President LINCOLN on the 17th of July in that year:

> "SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, that *the President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation*, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare."

It is possible that this law, or this section of it, may have been repealed. But if so, Congress does not seem to have been aware of the fact, or even that any such law had ever been enacted.

It cannot, of course, be expected that the public at large should remember all the laws that Congress may have passed; but it does not seem unreasonable to look for a better memory on the part of the *members* of Congress as to action which they themselves have taken. Unless the law referred to *has* been repealed, the section quoted would seem to be conclusive as to the power of the President to issue just such a proclamation as the one in question.

## Who Wants to be Protected?

Our late fever for buying the world has changed to a mania for "protecting" it. We are asked to "establish protectorates" in Mexico, in the West Indies, in the Dominion of Canada,—here, there, and everywhere. We are to act the part of Big Brother to the universe. We are to keep an eye on all the Little Brothers and Sisters, take them under our wing, espouse their quarrels, "lick" their assailants, "treat" them with our pocket-money, and bring them up generally in the way they should go. That is the "mission" of the United States, according to the latest expounders and apostles of "manifest destiny."

Here is a Chicago gentleman, for example, one Mr. MEDILL, pointing out to Gen. RAWLINGS that Canada is a clear case of an unprotected female, whom common gallantry requires us to take care of. Here is the belligerent BUTLER, asking belligerent rights for the Cuban insurgents, and so paving the way for a "protectorate" *there*. Here is Mexico reading a "menace" of protection in Gen. ROSECRANS' address, and Lower California, Sinaloa, and Chihuahua, at least, almost sure to be gathered, ere long, under our protecting pinions. Here is the Foreign Affairs' Committee of Congress considering an elaborate proposition to "establish United States Protectorates over *each* of the islands in the Caribbean Sea." Nay, here are advocates of a Protectorate even for Crete—thus demonstrating that we are not expected to confine our protecting disposition to the Western Hemisphere, but to let it extend all over the globe.

Now, what with Canada, and Cuba, and Chihuahua, and California, and Crete, and the Caribbees, havn't we about enough schemes for "protection" on hand,—or perhaps some enterprising Congressman would be good enough to suggest another?

As a somewhat trivial matter, we would like to inquire, meanwhile, how many of these and other spots on the earth's surface have *asked* our protection, and next, how many of those that have asked, *need* it;—inasmuch as protection, like most other things, does not come cheap, and we are pretty sure to pay roundly for exercising the privilege. Let us at least take these schemes up one at a time, so as to have a breathing-spell. Who is the first candidate for protection?

## The Cause of the Cuban Secessionists.

The address of Gen. DULCE on taking office at Havana on Jan. 6, will be more effective than the troops of LERSUNDI have hitherto been in putting down the rebellion in the eastern half of Cuba, provided the Cubans are a reasonable race. He promises them all the reforms they require; announces that the freedom of the Press, the right of public meeting and representation in the Spanish Cortes are granted; and declares that Cuba shall henceforth be a constitutional Province of Spain, rather than a mere dependency, without acknowledged rights or actual representation. In the conduct of the rebellion in Cuba these are the only conditions which have been openly demanded by the Cubans; to all appearance they have now gained what they say they are fighting for, and ought to be satisfied to lay down their arms.

But the Cubans are not more reasonable rebels than were our own five or six years ago. The vital question there at this time, as it was in the South then, hidden there as it was here under much talk of liberty and independence, is that of slavery. The Cuban rebels are building on the same foundation as did the Southern people, though the former have not so openly declared as the latter did that slavery is to be the corner-stone of the structure they propose. It is the maintenance of slavery for which the Cuban revolutionists are laboring and fighting most zealously, but most insanely, for their persistence in the struggle, more than anything else, will precipitate the sudden abolition of slavery, which they most fear. An effort has lately been made by the Cubans to arouse the western half of the island to insurrection, and in an address of the revolutionary Junta to their western brethren this purpose is revealed. The language of the address forcibly reminds one of the Southern style of official proclamations and newspaper editorials during the war. Spain is pictured by the Junta as the North was by the rebel Press of 1862–3 as urging and plotting servile insurrection by "class armaments," and is charged with making "soldiers even of the criminals of the jails, prisons and workhouses." Spain is announced as having declared "a war of extermination," and to have resolved that "Cuba shall be Africanized rather than cease to be Spanish." Of the intentions of the Cubans themselves, it is said by the Junta that they "will not accept slavery as a necessary inheritance of the past, but instead of abolishing the institution as a means to sink the island into barbarism, as is threatened by the Spanish Government, the Association will look to abolition as a means to ameliorate the moral and material condition of the laborer, and to place upon a basis more equitable, and therefore more secure, the property and wealth of the people."

This plan of gradual emancipation Spain will doubtless be glad to adopt, and we would rather trust its execution to her than to the Cuban slaveholders themselves. But Cuba's claims to separate independence no Administration in Spain can allow, either as a measure of justice or a matter of necessity. The loss of Cuba would revolutionize as well as bankrupt Spain. Hence the promptitude with which troops were lately dispatched to Cuba; hence the prompt issue of Gen. DULCE'S generous proclamation; and if these measures do not avail Spain will doubtless finally resort to the abolition of slavery as a means of quelling the rebellion. The sudden liberation of the immense number of slaves of Cuba—largely in excess of the free population—would, under the present unsettled state of affairs, destroy all industrial and social organizations. The parallel between the South and Cuba would end with the publication of such proclamation of freedom in Cuba. As the relative numbers of the slaves and planters there are just the reverse of what they were in the South, the consequences of abolition in the two countries would be diametrically opposite, and instead of the comparative quiet which reigns in the South we should probably witness in Cuba the repetition of the terrible scenes of conflict between the races which occurred in Hayti when the French National Convention of 1791 most generously but most impractically proclaimed freedom there. The present system of labor in Cuba, based though it undoubtedly is on the wrongs of the black race, is its only source of wealth, and this system cannot be suddenly disturbed during a time of war without the most disastrous results.

## The Paraguayan Settlement.

The Paraguayan business, trivial as it was, was a very ugly one; and we shall all be justified for drawing a breath of satisfaction at the news that it is over. Possibly the Paris-Paraguayan news is to be taken with a grain of allowance. An envoy sent to accomplish a specific act is pardonable for representing that the arrangement he has been able to effect is entirely satisfactory; and it is the practice of diplomatists to make that representation.

However, there is no reason to doubt that the statement received by the cable is correct, and that the result *was* "eminently satisfactory," consisting of "full atonement for the recent outrages to the American flag." Gen. MCMAHON is an officer who would not be likely to take anything less; his instructions are understood to have been clear, definite and peremptory; and last, but not least, Gen. LOPEZ will probably prove to us a man of his word—for, headstrong and ambitious as the Dictator is, he understands as well as another the importance of keeping faith, in an exigency like his, with a powerful foreign Power.

Reparation by force would, of course, have been easy to secure. But it would have been a costly affair, with nothing but the soothing of wounded national honor to compensate us. We have nothing to gain from exhausted Paraguay. Stripped and trained like a gladiator, that country is simply an armed camp, and it is a work of no inconsiderable difficulty, even with powerful armies and navies, as Brazil has found, to do it injury. Our State Department has handsomely solved the difficulty, it is to be hoped, and has vindicated the honor of the country without, as usually happens in such quarrels involving punctilio, disbursing some millions of dollars and many lives in the attempt. We have at least not made an Abyssinian affair of it, as we might easily have done by a little lack of skill,—and that is always something gained.

## MINOR TOPICS.

The cable says that the Paris Conference on the Turkish question will certainly open to-day. We hope they will not only be able to agree upon a plan for maintaining the peace, but that it will be as favorable as possible to the "Giaours" of Crete. The members of the Conference will have the satisfaction, this afternoon, of reading about the great demonstration in New-York City last night in favor of the Cretans.

In the death of JOHN MINOR BOTTS, Virginia and the South have lost a faithful and brave man, who stood true to his country and to the Union in the days of trouble. Since the close of the war Mr. BOTTS has belonged to the extremely Radical school of politicians, and both the views he held and the policy he advocated were of the most uncompromising character—not a whit behind those of the late THADDEUS STEVENS, of Pennsylvania. But the country will not forget how he stood by the Union in the time of trial and danger, nor how he stood by GRANT when he had but little support among the white population of Virginia.

In the death of Gen. ROUSSEAU, the country loses another of the brave and true loyalists of the South, who will be forever honored in the history of the war for the Union. At the very opening of the secession troubles, Gen. ROUSSEAU, along with a few other prominent Kentuckians, declared boldly for the Union, and entered the field for its defence. From the time of the establishment of "Camp Rousseau" and his first efforts in raising troops, down through all the campaigns in the southwest till the close of the war, Gen. ROUSSEAU was among the most gallant and heroic soldiers that fought under the American flag. At the close of the war he served in Congress, where he took the Democratic side in politics, and latterly has been in command in the State of Louisiana, where he had work which was at once the most difficult and brought him the least credit.

With the growing ease in the Money line, there was a further development yesterday of the activity in the Public Funds, as also in Railway and Miscellaneous share property both at and outside of the Stock Boards at firmer and rising prices. The Government houses reported a vigorous movement in the several issues of the national bonds, both register and coupon, chiefly on investment account,—the market closing with an upward tendency. The investment demand is making a more perceptible impression on the floating supply each successive day, and will probably strengthen values materially within the current month. The original Five-Twenties attracted more attention late in the afternoon, and were not easily procured at the going rates. Gold was firm. Exchange steady.

It will be seen that Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, yesterday addressed the House in opposition to the Civil Service bill of Mr. JENCKES.

The proposition that has been made in Philadelphia for the appointment of a *murder detective* might very well be carried out in New-York. More than half of the persons who commit the *known* murders in this City escape detection altogether; and there is no doubt that very many murders are committed every year which are never known to the public. Ordinary detectives do not like working up this class of cases, unless there be a large reward in prospect. As the Philadelphia *Press* says: "Detectives do not fancy giving time to murder cases when other things pay better, and in all administrations within our knowledge they have been stirred to energy, as a general thing, and not stepped forth willingly to unravel a murder case." It is our own opinion that the appointment of a special officer, whose duty shall be the investigation of murder cases, would advance the ends of justice, aid in the suppression of crime, and increase the safety of the community.

Has not the case of JOHN H. SURRATT been sufficiently botched already, without the lawyers making a further display of their incompetency? They had a case of *something* at the start. But they made it a case of the *wrong* thing in their first indictment, repeated the blunder in their second, and are now trying to reiterate it in a third, where the gravamen of the charge is that SURRATT was engaged in the rebellion and fled from justice. And what about the Amnesty? It is about time to let JOHN SURRATT alone.

The business of constructing a canal across the Isthmus of Darien, is now on the tapis. The question occurs: Will not a *marine railway*, by which vessels of the largest size and tonnage of our commercial steam marine may be taken quickly from one ocean to the other, better accomodate the commerce of the world? That this is practicable and feasible is a foregone conclusion, and it will cost less than a canal and locks of adequate dimensions. This statement is made at present, simply to arrest attention and consideration before the manner and character of the enterprise is fully established.

The Provision trade at the Produce Exchange has been mainly speculative for some time past, and the operators for a rise in hog products have met with unlooked for success, aided by the "short crop" reports, which have been quite industriously circulated, doubtless with a view to the inflation of values.

It seems that the protest of the Press and the public against the proposition to increase the pay of the Police is participated in by the Police Commissioners. They believe that the members of the force might serve the ends of their appointment better by remaining here and performing their duty, than by crowding to Albany to influence legislation in behalf of their unreasonable project. An order has been issued disapproving and forbidding meetings of the force at headquarters on the pay question, and objecting to the levying of subscriptions, to be used in so questionable a manner at Albany. This order checks the movement effectually,—at least for this season.

There was a very marked rally in cotton yesterday, on an unusually active business, establishing an improvement of about a cent a pound on the favorite grades. The dealings, which exceeded 10,000 bales all told, were well distributed—spinners, shippers and speculators having made free purchases. The heaviest operations were on speculative account, the aggregate of these having been more than fifty per cent. of the grand total transactions. Middling Uplands closed at 28 cents, as against 27 cents a pound on Thursday.

We spoke yesterday, for the hundredth time, of the necessity of altering the law in regard to legislative bribery, so that the party giving information of the crime shall not be liable to punishment equally with the offender whose conviction he may secure. We learn from our Albany correspondent that Mr. HALE of the State Senate, is about to bring forward a bill for amending the bribery and corruption laws, which will embrace the principle we have so frequently advocated. It will embrace the anti-bribery provisions contained in the Constitution drawn up last year, the chief features of which are, that it relieves from prosecution, civil or criminal, the person offering the bribe, provided (and not otherwise) the bribe be accepted by the person to whom it is offered, and allows either party arraigned for accepting or offering a bribe to testify in his own behalf. We have no idea that this will put an end to legislative bribery and corruption, but it will assuredly be a check upon it, and will often be the agency of its exposure and repression.

The New-England reformers are now taking up the question of the wrongs of labor and the growing degradation of the working classes. We have received a circular of the "New-England Labor Reform Convention" calling a Convention on the 27th instant, which will be held for two days, and will continue through six sessions, day and evening. In their circular, they say that the American people are now "interrogated by an issue" which more than any other, perhaps more than all others, involves in its solution, the welfare and destiny of human society—*the Labor question*. They say that the rule of right in regard to labor is practically nullified,—that the laboring classes are the poorer classes, and wealth centralizes into the hands of a few; and they also believe that the charges which working people bring against society are mainly well founded,—that the aristocracy of mere wealth is a fraudulent usurpation, subversive of free institutions, and hostile to the best interests of the whole people. We agree with the "New-England reformers" as to the overwhelming importance of this question, especially in great cities like New-York; and if they can make any practical and feasible suggestions in the way of putting a stop to the growing degradation of the working classes, and their elevation as men, laborers, and citizens, we shall gladly give them our support.

The new Captain-General of Cuba, in his proclamation to the Cubans, tells them that they have been granted "freedom of the Press, the right of public meeting and representation in the national Cortes, the three fundamental principles of true liberty." In grandiloquent language Gen. DULCE says: "To the citizen shall be returned his rights, to man his dignity!" These must be wonderful words to the Cubans, though of course they do not apply to the seven hundred thousand black slaves on the island. We hope that in this matter Gen. DULCE will be liberal, and will recommend to the Cortes such measures as will result in ameliorating the condition of the unutterably degraded and wretched African population.

The United States lead the world in the manufacture of first-class fire-arms—a fact which the public is apt to lose sight of in consequence of the immense puffery of the Prussian needle gun and the French Chassepot rifle. It is, however, susceptible of proof that the Remington, Peabody, Winchester, Spencer, Colt and Sharpe gun factories are constantly engaged in supplying European Governments. One manufacturing firm has just delivered 40,000 rifles to the Danish Government and 30,000 to the Swedish, having still a contract on hand to furnish 15,000 of the same sort to the Greeks. Another firm has just delivered 20,000 rifles to the Cuban Government, to be used against the insurrectionists, while still another has contracted to make 30,000 breech-loaders for the Russians. The demand for the improved American fire-arm is constantly increasing.

## The Old French "Encyclopedie"—Interesting Relic of Baron Steuben.

The following letter may interest many of our readers, as a contribution to the history of the Baron STEUBEN. It is addressed, as will be seen, to the Century Club, of this City, by Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, in presenting to that association a full copy, in thirty-nine volumes, once belonging to the Baron STEUBEN, of the French *Encyclopedie*, nicknamed in Europe the "pudding-stick," in stirring up the French Revolution:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1868.

*To the Board of Management of "The Century:"*

It having been decided this evening by your authority, to appropriate $1,200 to commence the formation of a "Library of Art and Literature," for the permanent use of "The Century," I respectfully ask leave to present to you for the library, a copy of the "*Encyclopedie ou Dictionnaire Raisonné des Sciences, des Arts, et des Metiers*," so notorious in literary and political history for its influence in hastening the revolutions in France and other European nations, in the eighteenth century.

The publication of this celebrated work was commenced in 1760, but, being repeatedly checked by the Government of France for its political and religious tendencies, was not fully completed until after the outbreak of the American Revolution. The present copy is the fourth edition, republished in thirty-six volumes of text and three of plates, at Geneva, in 1777 to 1779, inclusive.

As a historical relic, this copy possesses a peculiar value, in having belonged to the Baron STEUBEN, who came to the United States in December, 1777, to offer to the young Republic his military services in the great struggle for American independence, then passing through its darkest hours. We can readily imagine how often that brave and thoughtful lover of liberty must have been animated and encouraged by the spirited articles of a work so thoroughly devoted to the emancipation of man from arbitrary monarchical rule.

It is known that all these volumes were with him at the close of our Revolution, and thenceforward to his death, in this country, in 1794. On that event they passed into the hands of his cherished friend, the late JOHN W. MULLIGAN, Esq. From him, more than thirty years ago, I acquired the work, which is now presented to my brethren of the "Century," as a token, however imperfect, of my cordial and constant regard. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### The Dramatic Fund Ball.

Every one is on the tip-toe of expectation concerning Monday next—the annual occasion of the Dramatic Fund ball. The *Stage*, which is an authority on this subject, gives us the following particulars:

"The fancy of the town is fixed on the Academy of Music on Monday. It promises to realize the picture of an Arabian night. The orchestras of all the theatres in New-York will unite their strength to send forth sounds sweet as ever floated round the revels of the East, and women beautiful as ever rose from the fountain of a poet's dream will give light and brilliancy to a festival which promises to build an unrivalled home in the memory of New-York. Men who would have given worlds to have touched the hem of the robe of *Rosalind*, or *Beatrice* or *Clara*, will here be brought face to face with those over whom their fancy has so long lingered, and be either confirmed in or disenchanted of the rosy illusions of their youth. The great head centre of the scene will be JOHN BROUGHAM, and round his plume will be gathered troops of loveliness, all eager to contribute their fair presence and histrionic delights toward aiding those of their professional sister and brotherhood whom time or circumstances may have shorn of their artistic strength. The company will be received by the directors—now rather a mouldy 'band of brothers'—Messrs. KEMBLE MASON, DAVIDGE & Co., but who were once counted good actors, and who will appear each in those characters with which their names are best and inseparably connected in the annals of the stage. Mr. MASON will appear as *Romeo*, Mr. DAVIDGE as *Malvolio*, and the Secretary as *Bernardo*—a part round which he threw a strange and singular interest. Each theatre contributes a quadrille, Mr. BATEMAN, 'the grand Duke,' strong in the accumulation of attraction and close and crushing in the vigor of its application, will send a beautiful contribution in a 'Grand Duchesse Quadrille,' to which the inimitable IRMA and the intoxicating TOSTEE will give a thousand sparkles of effervescent joy and glitter. Then will come Mr. GRAU, whose shine of face and polish of manner are so exquisitely mirrored in his boots, with the beautiful ROSE-BELL and the dreamy DESCLAUZAS and the radiant RACHAEL, who will form a 'Quadrille Genevieve.' Then will follow the adorable Albinos, LYDIA and her attendant loves from Wood's, those charming 'Taphies' who have tuieved away more hearts than any women who have been to our house before, who will combine in an Ixion quadrille. Every theatre in New-York, indeed, will contribute its rapid to swell the Niagara of enchantment; and we learn that some of our most beautiful belles intend to revive a few of those fancy lancers which gave such brilliancy to a celebrated ball given some seasons since by Mr. BELMONT, of which the perfume even still fills the air of fashion. In fact, the delights will fall 'thick as leaves in Vallambrosa,' and in their fall some may feel no less brightly for thinking that they will carry in this season of good will and kindliness increased comfort to many sick and suffering homes."

## THE ROADSIDE MURDER.

### Reported Capture of the Murderer in Canada—A Party Sent out to Identify Him.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, Friday, Jan. 8, 1869.

The "roadside murderer," JEREMIAH SMITH, has been reported captured so many times that people are slow to believe anything they may see published in regard to his whereabouts. Sometimes we hear of his wandering from town to town in the guise of a mendicant, next among the pines of Michigan, again arrested and discharged for want of evidence, and now he brings up in Canada West, where there is but little doubt he is in the hands of the officers of the law, and will in due time receive the punishment for his crimes he so justly merits.

I learn from Mr. A. B. LODER, a citizen of Wurtsboro, near which place SMITH resided, that on Tuesday, the 5th instant, a letter was received by the District-Attorney of Ulster County, from the Chief of Police of Hamilton, Canada West, that a man bearing the description given of SMITH, had been arrested at that place, and was held in custody to await identification. The man arrested refuses to answer any questions, or to give any information in regard to himself whatever, being perfectly non-committal. A photograph of the prisoner accompanied the letter to the District Attorney, and yesterday the Sheriff proceeded to Wurtsboro, and on showing the photograph to a number of the citizens who were intimate with SMITH, one of whom was LE GRAND MORRIS, in whose house the murderer lived, they each pronounced it to be the veritable SMITH. The Sheriff started yesterday, with four or five citizens of Wurtsboro, for Hamilton, to prove the identity of the murderer, and take measures to have him brought to the States. I give the facts as they are related to me by a reliable and trustworthy person, and have no hesitancy in presenting them to the public. The rewards which were offered for the arrest of SMITH amount to $3,000.

## OBITUARY.

### John Minor Botts.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS died yesterday morning at his home in Culpepper, Va. His death was not unexpected, as he had long been in failing health.

Mr. BOTTS was a man of considerable note in the political history of this country. He was born in Virginia, in the town of Dumfries, Prince William County, on the 16th of September, 1802. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Fredericksburg, and from thence to Richmond, where they perished in the great theatre fire in 1811. Young BOTTS received a good school education and a good bringing-up, notwithstanding the loss of his parents during his youth, and so thorough a preparation for the law, which was the profession of his choice, that he was admitted to the bar at the age of eighteen. After he had practiced steadily for about six years he retired to a farm in Henrico County and established himself as a Virginia country gentleman. He did not long remain in quiet, however, for in 1833 he was elected to represent his county in the Legislature of the State. He at once took a prominent position among the leading members of this body and soon became one of the most active politicians in Virginia, working with the Whig Party. He was several times reëlected to the Legislature. In 1839 he was elected to Congress, and there stood earnestly and ably by HENRY CLAY, zealously advocating most of the points of the great leader's programme—a National Bank, a protective tariff and the distribution among the States of the proceeds of the public lands. After serving two terms he was defeated by Mr. SEDDON, but in 1847 succeeded in gaining a reelection.

Mr. BOTTS was long a warm and intimate friend of Gen. TYLER, but he at once abandoned him on his (TYLER's) secession from the Whig Party, and in the Presidential election of 1844 he supported Mr. CLAY. After the death of Mr. CLAY and the dissolution of the Whig Party, he became a member of the American Party. He opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and sympathized with those Southern members of Congress who opposed the passage of the Lecompton bill in 1858. In 1859 a feeble attempt was made to place his name before the people as the Know-Nothing candidate for the Presidency, but it did not attract favorable attention.

Mr. BOTTS resumed the practice of law in Richmond in 1852, and continued until the opening of the rebellion. During the war he professed adherence to the Union, and was, for the greater part of the time, permitted to live unmolested by the rebel authorities. He was, however, subjected to a great deal of trial and inconvenience. One night in March, 1862, a squad of a hundred men, under the rebel Gen. WINDER, came to his house, took him from his bed, and carried him to prison, where he was held in solitary confinement for eight weeks. His arrest was caused by the suspicion that he was writing a secret history of the rebellion. Search was made for the manuscript, but nothing was found. After his release he went to Culpepper, and purchased the farm on which he lived until his death. Here he was continually persecuted by the rebel forces. His farm, too, was repeatedly overrun by both armies, and dug over, time and again, for military operations.

When the war had closed Mr. BOTTS again took a deep interest in political matters. He labored earnestly for the early restoration of his State to the Union, but without success. He was a delegate to the National Convention of Southern Loyalists in Philadelphia in 1866, and in 1867 signed his name on the bail bonds of JEFFERSON DAVIS. Since that time his energies have steadily given way. He declared his intention to take the stump, during the last canvass, for Gen. GRANT, but was unable to do so, or take any active part in the contest, on account of his failing health.

The funeral of Mr. BOTTS will take place in Richmond on Sunday.

### Major-Gen. Rousseau.

A New-Orleans dispatch, published yesterday morning, announced that Major-Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, commander of the Department of the Gulf, was lying at the point of death, his disease being a sudden attack of inflammation of the bowels. A dispatch received yesterday announced his death, after three days' illness. Gen. ROUSSEAU was born in Lincoln County, Ky., in August, 1818, and resided with his family in that vicinity for several years. His advantages for obtaining an education were quite limited, yet he applied himself so thoroughly to his studies that in 1841, when he removed to Indiana, he was enabled to enter upon the practice of the law. He took an active part also in local politics and was elected to the Legislature, where he served three successive terms. On the breaking out of the Mexican war he joined the army, receiving a Captain's commission. He participated in several engagements during that war, but bore no conspicuous part. On his return in 1850 he located in Louisville, Ky., and resumed the practice of his profession. A political life, however, was congenial to him, and he was chosen to represent his district in the State Legislature. In 1861, when the storm of secession broke upon the country, he labored assiduously to prevent his native State from joining the rebellion. One of the most memorable speeches made in those exciting days was delivered by Senator ROUSSEAU from his place in the Senate. That speech, denouncing the secessionists by whom he was surrounded, attracted the attention of the whole country, and placed him in the front rank of the defenders of the Union. When he saw that actual hostilities could not be averted, he resigned his position in the Senate and at once commenced the organization of troops for the Union army. Recruiting for the rebellion was going on actively all around him, and to such an extent did Kentuckians sympathize with the rebel movement, that a man who actively supported the Government was in hourly peril. Gen. ROUSSEAU was eventually obliged to establish his camp on the Indiana side of the river, and he was notified that the marching of his regiment through the City of Louisville would be the signal for a rising of the rebels and the extermination of Union men. Nevertheless, when his regiment was equipped, he did march to Louisville and established his headquarters there, amid a storm of indignation, but without encountering armed opposition. His bold and determined action at this time served, more than any other one thing, to prevent the secession of Kentucky. He continued for some time to organize Union battalions, and to prevent armed rebels going South. He was at length ordered to join in the field the forces he had organized, and, as their commander, did gallant service with the armies of the South and Southwest. He participated in nearly all the principal engagements which occurred in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. He was early made a Brigadier-General, and for his bravery and gallant services at Perryville won a Major-General's commission. He was engaged in the campaign and battle of Shiloh; was Commandant of the District of Northern Alabama, preceding Gen. ORMSBY O. MITCHELL in command of the Third Division of BUELL's army, and pursued BRAGG through Kentucky, and fought him single-handed at Perryville. He was engaged in Stone River, and in the campaign of Tullahoma, Chickamauga and Chattanooga. During 1864 he commanded the District of Tennessee; made his famous raid into Alabama, destroying the Montgomery and Atlanta lines of railroad, and in December, 1864, held the important position of Fort Rosecrans, Nashville, against the siege of HOOD. In 1865 he was elected as a Union man to the House of Representatives, where he acted with the Democrats. During the session he had a personal encounter with Mr. GRINNEL, of Iowa, for which he received the censure of the House. He immediately resigned, but was again returned by his constituents. In 1867 he was appointed a Brigadier-General in the regular army, and was dispatched to take possession, in the name of the United States, of Alaska. He was summoned to Washington to testify in the impeachment trial, but did not arrive in time. Not desiring to return to his command in Alaska, the President assigned him to the command of the Gulf Department, where his administration has been more quiet and peaceful than was that of any of his predecessors.

## NEW-YORK.

### Financial Condition of the State—Annual Report of Comptroller Allen.

The annual report of W. F. ALLEN, Comptroller of the State, presents a favorable view of the State finances. He gives the following statement of the public debt:

On the 30th of September, 1867, the total funded debt was $48,367,682, classified as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| General fund debt | $6,642,622 |
| Contingent | 130,000 |
| Canal | 15,733,060 |
| Bounty | 26,862,000 |
| Total | $48,367,682 |

The amount of the State debt on the 30th of September, 1868, after deducting the unapplied balances of the sinking funds at that date was:

| | Debt on the 30th Sept., 1868. | Balance of Sinking Funds on 30th Sept., 1868. | Balance of Debt after applying Sinking Funds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| General fund | $4,707,826 | $153,178 | $4,554,647 |
| Contingent | 68,000 | 15,517 | 52,482 |
| Canal | 14,249,960 | 4,017,232 | 10,232,727 |
| Bounty | 25,943,000 | 1,918,408 | 24,024,591 |
| Total | $44,963,786 | $6,104,337 | $38,864,448 |

The aggregate debt of the State was reduced during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1868, by the sum of $3,398,895, and if the unapplied balances of the sinking funds be deducted, the debt will be reduced from the amount as it stood on the 30th of September, 1867, with the like deductions as of that date, by the sum of $5,250,143.

GENERAL FUND DEBT.

The principal of the general fund debt is payable as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| On demand | $30,443 |
| 1870 | 700,000 |
| 1875 | 900,000 |
| 1878 | 800,000 |
| At pleasure | 2,258,082 |
| Paying interest | $4,688,526 |
| Not paying interest | 19,300 |
| Total | $4,707,826 |

This debt has been diminished during the year by the sum of $934,795. Up to the present time but $350,000 has been contributed, in any one year, from the surplus revenues of the canals to the sinking fund created for the payment of this debt. By section one of article seven of the constitution the surplus revenues of the canals, after paying expenses to the amount of $1,700,000 in each fiscal year, after June 1, 1855, was set apart as a sinking fund to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the "canal debt of 1846," until the same shall be fully paid. By section two of the same article it was provided that when a sufficient sum should have been "appropriated and set apart" under the first section to pay the interest and extinguish the entire principal of such canal debt, the sum of $1,500,000 of the surplus revenues of the canal shall be set apart, in each fiscal year, as a sinking fund to pay the interest and reduce the principal of the "General Fund Debt." The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have been enabled to comply with the first section of the article, and have "set apart and appropriated" a sum sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the entire principal of the canal debt of 1846, and the provision of the second section for the benefit of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund is now fully operative, and henceforth the surplus revenues of the canals will contribute annually $1,500,000 to that sinking fund. This will provide a fund for the payment of the interest and redemption of the entire principal of the general fund debt by the close of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1872.

GENERAL FUND DEBT SINKING FUND.

The following statement gives the receipts and payments on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1868:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Receipts.* | | |
| Balance in the Treasury, Sept. 30, 1867 | | $658,298 |
| Received from the Canal revenues | | 350,000 |
| Transferred from the General Fund for interest | | 23,417 |
| Total | | $1,031,716 |
| *Payments.* | | |
| Interest on General Fund Debt | $286,503 | |
| Indian annuities | 7,738 | |
| Redemption of State stock 6s, January, 1868 | 491,700 | |
| Redemption of State stock 5 s, May, 1868 | 437,961 | |
| Redemption of Comptroller's bond, 6 per cent., payable on demand | 5,134— | 1,228,537 |
| Deficiency Sept. 30, 1868 | | $196,821 |

The following table gives the several amounts chargeable on the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund to Oct. 1, 1869, and the means applicable to their payment:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Receipts.* | | |
| Constitution from canal revenues | | $350,000 |
| *Payments.* | | |
| Deficiency Sept. 30, 1868 | $196,821 | |
| Interest on debt | 260,440 | |
| Indian annuities | 7,361 | |
| Stock due and unredeemed | 19,300— | 483,923 |
| To be provided for | | $133,923 |

CANAL DEBT AND CANAL REVENUES.

During the fiscal year, this portion of the State debt has been reduced by the purchase and cancellation of canal stocks, by the sum of $1,483,100, and the amount of the debt outstanding on the 30th day of September, 1868, was $14,249,960, against $15,733,060 outstanding Sept. 30, 1867. This, however, includes the balance of the canal debt of 1846, outstanding, but for which provision has been made by revenues set apart and appropriated to its redemption, and which may be regarded as practically paid to the amount of $2,230,700. If the sinking fund, for the payment of this debt, and the unapplied balances of the sinking funds for the payment of other portions of the canal debt be deducted from the present apparent indebtedness, it will leave the debt to be provided for $10,232,757.

TAXATION.

There was received during the fiscal year on account of the general fund revenue:

| | |
|---|---|
| From taxes | $9,028,948 |
| From salt duties | 88,320 |
| From auction duties | 127,701 |
| Total | $9,244,970 |

The principal source of revenue for this fund being the taxes imposed upon the property of the State from year to year, and the principal expenditures for the support of the Government and all the ordinary appropriations made by the Legislature being paid from this fund, the question of taxation is one of immediate interest to all, and will be so long as the present rate of taxation, which may appropriately be said to be excessive, shall be necessary. The question of expenditure has also a special interest to the people. The increase of taxation for State and local purposes within the last twenty years has been such as to bring the subject home to every tax-payer. From 1845 to the present time the tax has increased from about two-thirds of one per cent. upon the dollar, representing a tax of $4,170,524, to about 2 8-10 per cent. in 1867, representing a tax of $46,518,921, and 2½ per cent. in 1868, representing a tax of $46,298,435. Neither the increased wealth of the State nor the necessities of the Government justify this increase in the burdens upon property. The assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the State is now not quite three times the valuation in 1845, while the tax is more than eleven times that of the latter year and the rate of taxation is more than quadrupled. Doubtless the assessed valuation is greatly less than the actual value of the property reached by the assessors, and some and perhaps large amounts of personal property escape taxation altogether, but the increase in taxation is none the less startling and the burden is none the less onerous. Estimated *per capita* the tax imposed under the State laws is more than $12 upon every man, woman and child in the State. In any consideration of this subject the taxes collected by the United States Government cannot be ignored. It is true that a large portion of the Federal taxation is indirect, and this portion of the tax falls upon all; from it none are exempt. In the language of Chief Justice CHASE, "No one who eats, drinks, wears or is sheltered under any roof, however humble, now escapes taxation." Without disparaging the wealth or the resources of the State, or the patriotism of its citizens, it cannot be denied that property is taxed, if not to its utmost capacity, at least more heavily than a wise and liberal Government ought unnecessarily burden it, and labor has nothing more to spare at the call of the tax-gatherer. The annual tax upon property, including State and Federal, now exceeds the limits which political economists assign as the average net profits upon its value. If State taxation is now unequal, and the burdens of the State are not equitably distributed among those who should bear them, it is the proper function of the Legislature to remedy the evil.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

The debt of the State once paid, if the public expenditures can be kept within proper bounds, taxation for State purposes will be very light. That there is a fearful want of economy in almost every department will hardly be denied by any one who has watched the rapid increase of every branch of expenditure. Extravagance is doubtless a vice of the age, both in public and private. Circumstances have led to a recklessness and almost wantonness in the use and disbursement of money. The people have thus far uncomplainingly submitted to a gross abuse of trust in their rulers and waste in the public funds, but whether this has arisen from ignorance of the facts or some other cause is not known. It is believed that the time is not far distant when the people will find it convenient and for their interest, if not a pressing necessity, to exact a more rigid economy on the part of their servants, and that the expenditures of the State might be greatly curtailed, and that without loss or injury to its service, there is no doubt.

TAXES.

The following tables show the amounts paid and received for the various purposes indicated, and the rate per dollar upon the valuation for the State tax in each of the years 1868 and 1869, and an estimate of the rate of taxation and of the amounts which will be required for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of October, 1869. The estimate is upon the valuation of property for 1867, and the amount which will actually result from the rates named may vary somewhat from the amounts estimated, as the total valuation of the property for 1868 may be more or less than that of 1867. But whether the estimated taxation will suffice to answer the demands upon the Treasury will depend very much upon the action of the Legislature.

For the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1868:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| General fund | 2 479-1040 | mills | $4,094,665 |
| Schools | 1 1-4 | mills | 2,080,134 |
| Canals | 5-8 | mill | 1,04[illegible],067 |
| Bounty debt sinking fund | 3 | mills | 4,992,323 |
| Railroads | 55-208 | mill | 440,28 |
| Total | 7 3-5 | mills | $12,647,218 |

For the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1868:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| General fund | 1 1-4 | mills | $2,207,611 |
| Schools | 1 1-4 | mills | 2,207,611 |
| Canals | 1 11-195 | mills | 1,865,714 |
| Bounty debt sinking fund | 2 1-6 | mills | 3,846,526 |
| Railroads | 1-13 | mill | 135,853 |
| Total | 5 4-5 | mills | $10,243,317 |

For fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1869:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| General fund | 1 1-4 | mills | $2,207,611 |
| Schools | 1 1-4 | mills | 2,207,611 |
| Canals | 1-8 | mill | 220,701 |
| Bounty debt sinking fund | 2 1-4 | mills | 3,973,700 |
| Total | 4 7-8 | mills | $8,609,684 |

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts into and payments from the Treasury on account of all the funds, except the Canal and Free School funds, for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1868, were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | $16,003,178 |
| Payments | 15,354,657 |
| Balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1868 | $748,521 |

In the report of this Department of Jan. 1, 1868, the receipts and payments on account of the general fund revenue, including deficiency for the then current fiscal year, were estimated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | $14,415,803 |
| Payments | 13,468,387 |
| Estimated surplus to Sept. 30, 1868 | $947,415 |

The actual receipts and payments, including deficiency of previous year, were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | $10,112,331 |
| Payments | 13,068,784 |
| Actual deficiency Sept. 30, 1868 | $2,956,453 |

The receipts and payments on account of the general fund revenue for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1869, are estimated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Estimated receipts to 30th September, 1869 | $13,687,717 |
| Estimated payments to 30th September, 1869 | 12,815,570 |
| Estimated surplus to 30th September, 1869 | $872,147 |

### Charitable Bequests—Will of Hon. Ichabod Washburn.

The will of the late Deacon ICHABOD WASHBURN, which was filed in Worcester, Mass., on Wednesday, contains several munificent bequests. It gives 150 shares of the Washburn and Moen Wire Works to endow a memorial hospital in memory of the testator's two daughters. Five years after his death, if the assets exceed $100,000, the trustees, twelve in number, are to make the excess a fund for a dispensary; and if it does not reach that sum, the executors are to make up the deficit from the estates. At that period also the trustees are to set apart $50,000 as a real estate fund to build and repair a hospital, and the balance as a fund for interior hospital expenses. He bequeaths his estate on Summer-street, Worcester, as a home for aged women, reserving a life rent therein to his wife, with $25,000 for its maintenance. On his wife's death $30,000 is to be added to this fund and 250 shares of the wire works, par value $25,000, one-half to be hers absolutely, and the income of the remainder to be hers during life, and all at her death to be delivered to the trustees at the home. Other bequests are: $10,000 to the testator's native town of Kingston, to establish a similar institution there; $20,000 to the Bangor (Me.) Theological Seminary, on condition that they raise a like sum within two years; the Mission Chapel on Summer-street, Worcester, to the Union Church, $20,000 for its support, and $5,000 for the industrial school connected therewith; $50,000 to the Worcester County Institute of Industrial Science, by the will, and $80,000 by a codicil. He bequeathed to the Children's Friend Society, of Worcester, $1,000; to the American Board of Foreign Missions, the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, the American Missionary Association, and the American Seaman's Friend Society, $5,000 each. All the foregoing bequests are made free of revenue or other taxes, and the residue of the estate, after paying debts and private bequests, is to be divided *pro rata* among the six last-named associations. The executors are EMORY WASHBURN and P. L. MOEN.

## PERSONAL.

Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, was yesterday inaugurated Governor of that State for his third term. In consequence of his feeble health, his address to the Legislature was unusually brief.

Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE had a benefit at the Baltimore Theatre last night. So great was the rush for seats that many tickets were sold at a premium.

LUCIUS F. ROLFE, who was arrested on the charge of presenting a fraudulent claim against the Treasury Department, had a hearing yesterday before a United States Commissioner at Washington, and was honorably discharged.

Mr. GEORGE W. DEMERS, editor of the Albany *Journal*, is recovering from his severe sickness.

Among the prominent arrivals in the City yesterday, were the following: Hon. W. E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire; Hon. W. H. Herrick, of Oswego, and Hon. J. B. Meer, of Washington, who are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. H. C. Lord, of Cincinnati; Gen. Slocum, of the U. S. Army; Hon. J. W. Selby, of Baltimore, and Hon. A. P. Balch, of New-Hampshire, who are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Commander Vaughan, of the U. S. Navy; Hon. W. L. Horst, of Philadelphia, and Hon. J. R. Putnam, of Pittsburg, who are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Prof. McAlpine, of Stockbridge, who is at the Coleman House, and Gen. Van Valkenburg, of Albany, at the Astor House.

## BRIEF NOTES.

The remains of Brevet Major-Gen. ALFRED GIBBS, U. S. A., who died in Leavenworth, Kansas, were received in Newport, R. I., and buried on Thursday.

There were 1,110 cases of small-pox in San Francisco during the six months ending on the 11th of December last; 398 were fatal. The proportion of cases to the whole population was 1 to 135.

The clerks in the New-Orleans Custom-house made Collector PERRY FULLER a New-Year's present of a silver tea-set.

The City of Richmond, Va., paid $545,249 82 internal revenue tax last year.

A young wife in St. Louis has asked the courts to annul her marriage on the ground that her husband was crazy when he married her.

A Maine farmer who raises many apples, invariably sells them at 50 cents per bushel, saying they are worth no more. He refuses to sell more than four or five bushels to any one man, being determined that they shall not enrich speculators.

The Connecticut Republicans will hold their State Convention to nominate State officers, in New-Haven, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, one week after the Democratic Convention.

Gen. BUTLER has given $100 to the Methodist Church at Swampscott, Mass., and the same amount to a Baptist Church in a neighboring town.

Albany has had two cases of trichinæ, the sufferers being boys who ate some raw pork. One of them has recovered, but the other is dangerously ill.

A colored man has been drawn to serve as a Grand Juror in Wayne County. He is a citizen of Wolcott.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Star*, a Democratic paper, declares that "repudiation will follow such legislation as that which now disgraces" that State.

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot No. 535 Broadway, New-York. —*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

**Deserving of Confidence.**—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." The Troches have received flattering commendations from the most celebrated clergymen, lawyers and public speakers, who speak from personal experience. Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs and Colds, should try the Troches.

**Chickering & Sons,**
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
RECEIVED THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL,
and the still higher recompense,
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
AT THE
UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867.

These were the highest awards of the Exposition, and the house of CHICKERING & SONS was the ONLY ONE so honored.

In the United States we have been awarded SIXTY-NINE FIRST PREMIUMS in direct competition with the leading manufacturers of the country, and at the Great Exhibition in London we received the highest award given to any manufacturer in the United States.

Total, Seventy-one First Premiums, and the most flattering testimonials from the leading artists of the world.

WAREROOMS,
NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.

**Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.** The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

**It will Relieve the Baby.**

There is no mistake about it. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and gives rest, health and comfort to the mother and child. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in all cases. It gives universal satisfaction.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

**As Catarrh breeds Consumption, cure** it with WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR. Pint bottles, $1. Test it free at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

**Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302** Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

**Dr. Rimbell, the great Chiropodist, No.** 58 New-York, is curing everybody's corns. Cut this out.

## MARRIED.

BRIDGHAM—SCHERMERHORN.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Dr. Henry C. Potter, SAMUEL W. BRIDGHAM, Jr., to FANNY, daughter of Wm. C. Schermerhorn, Esq., all of this City.

DUNNING—DOW.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 7, by Rev. Hugh Smith Carpenter, at the residence of the bride's father, Miss MARY E. DUNNING to Mr. JOHN E. DOW, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

GILES—JONES.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel C. Cooke, D. D., HOWARD MALCOLM GILES to EMILY G., daughter of Elbert Floyd-Jones.

HOLT—CHALMERS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 29, at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Joseph McElroy, D. D., Mr. ALFRED L. HOLT to Miss MARGARET, eldest daughter of T. H. Chalmers, Esq., all of this City.

O'CONNOR—BRENNAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William Quinn, pastor of St. Peter's R. C. Church, assisted by Rev. James Conron, of New-Brighton, S. I., and Rev. Thomas Joice, Mr. CHARLES O'CONNOR to ANNIE W., eldest daughter of Owen W. Brennan, Esq., of this City.

PHILLIPS—HAYDOCK.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Friends' ceremony, WILLIAM J. PHILLIPS to MARIA W., daughter of Robert H. Haydock, all of this City.

WARNER—GREEN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, Jan. 7, by Rev. F. Bottome, CHARLES L. WARNER to LOUISA THERESA, second daughter of John Green, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

## DIED.

BRITTIN.—At Madison, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 6, Col. WILLIAM BRITTIN, in the 91st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Presbyterian Church, in Madison, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 12½ o'clock. Cars leave foot of Barclay-st. at 10 A. M. by Morris and Essex Railroad.

BUEL.—At White Water, Mo., on Friday, Jan. 1, of typhoid fever, in the 22d year of his age, FREDERICK W. BUEL, youngest son of Dr. Wm. P. Buel, formerly of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CADY.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, SARAH E., wife of Alvin M. Cady, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, Jan. 10, 1869, at the Presbyterian Church, Red Bank, N. J.

CUNNINGHAM.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Hon. James Brooks, Mrs. PENELOPE GREGORY CUNNINGHAM, in the 79th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at Grace Church, on Sunday, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CHESTERMAN.—In Buffalo, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 7, 1869, CONSTANTINE CHESTERMAN, formerly of this City, in the 39th year of his age.

FLETCHER.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, MABEL, infant daughter of Andrew and Mary Ann Fletcher, aged 11 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 8 Van Nest-place.

GRAYDON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, MARY, wife of William Graydon.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 31 West 25th-st., on Saturday next, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

HILLIKER.—On Thursday P. M., Jan. 7, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH ACKERMAN, wife of Deacon Wm. W. Hilliker, aged 68 years and 8 months.

"She sweetly sleeps in Jesus."

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday at 11 o'clock, in the 53d-st. Baptist Church, near 7th-av.

HIGGINS.—On Friday, Jan. 8, FANNIE E., wife of John H. Higgins, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 444 West 43d-st.

☞ Maine papers please copy.

JANES.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, at her residence, Morrisania, N. Y., ADELINE, wife of Adrian Janes, aged 68 years.

Funeral services at her late residence on Saturday morning at 11½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Mott Haven Depot on arrival of the 10½ A. M. train, Harlem Railroad, from 26th-st. and 4th-av.; returning at 1½ P. M. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice.

KELLY.—On Friday morning, Jan. 8, 1869, at her home, No. 415 State-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., MARGARET, relict of William Kelly, aged 85 years.

Her friends and relatives and those of her sons, Thomas and Joseph Kelly, and her daughters, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Webb and Mrs. Parvin, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 2½ o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 7, Miss REBECCA R. LOCKWOOD, in her 75th year.

The funeral services will be held at the house of her sister, Mrs. F. T. Peet, No. 130 Columbia-st., on Sunday,) at 2½ o'clock. Friends of the family and of her brother, Roe Lockwood, are invited to be present. Her remains will be interred at Bridgeport.

PUTNAM.—On Friday evening, Jan. 8, Mrs. CATHERINE HUNT PUTNAM, in the 78th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STORM.—On Friday, Jan. 8, STEPHEN, infant son of Thomas Storm.

TINKER.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, JOHN CHARLES, youngest child of James and Lucy Tinker, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., at 1½ P. M. on Saturday, the 9th inst. The remains will afterward be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

WHITTELSEY.—At Wallingford, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 7, LYDIA G., wife of Jared P. Whittelsey, in the 78th year of her age.

WATKEYS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 8, after a lingering illness, EDWARD WATKEYS, aged 72 years and 6 months.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S
GREAT
METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY

Is the only logical treatment extant for the cure as well as prevention of disease. It destroys the root of all disease, covers the mortal frame with living, sound flesh, which is the forerunner of pure rich blood.

TO PEOPLE IN SEARCH OF PURE, RICH BLOOD
—WHERE TO FIND IT ONLY—

in the use of the Metaphysical Discovery is sound, living flesh and pure rich blood to be obtained.

If you drop a gold dollar out of your pocket it is not here and there; it is in one spot, and one spot only. You may search a lifetime, but if you fail to discover the spot you will never find the dollar.

On the same principle there is but one law to secure rich, pure blood, and the demands of that law are met only in the preservation of the flesh. If the flesh is unsound, the blood must be impure; flesh and blood live in and through each other; if one is unsound, the other is impure. God has appointed to each their own natural food, and no other food will answer—each must have its own.

The Metaphysical Pamphlet explains this food, which please send for to No. 51 Bond-st.

There is no other law. You may search for pure, rich blood among all the Balsams and Tonics of the age, such as Sarsaparilla, Preparations of Iron, Syrups, Bitters and the whole category of poisons, in which, together with going from clime to clime, millions are spent annually in search of pure, rich blood, but in vain. After all your seeking, you will be like the man who sought everywhere but the right place for the gold dollar; he sought, but found not. He had his pains for his labor.

Your loss is much greater. You have failed to find the pure blood, lost your time and your money: and, whether you are aware of it or not, you are constitutionally injured. All machinery is injured if not handled according to its own laws.

The Metaphysical Discovery is a positive cure for Deafness, Blindness, Baldness, Catarrh, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ears, Rheumatism, &c., &c.

Mrs. M. G. BROWN will give counsel free, and receive patients for treatment, daily, at her Rooms, No. 51 Bond-st., from 9 to 2, 3 to 6 and 7 to 9 P. M.

Courses of treatment from $5 to $50.

All who can make it convenient will reap a rich reward by placing themselves under the special treatment of Mrs. M. G. BROWN.

Persons at a distance, or those who wish to procure the METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY, can do so, at $3 per package, or six packages for $15.

Please inclose 10 cents for Mrs. M. G. BROWN'S METAPHYSICAL PAMPHLET of 52 pages, to No. 51 Bond-st., New-York.

Mrs. M. G. BROWN'S SCALP RENOVATOR, $1; small, 50 cents. Celebrated POOR RICHARD'S EYE WATER, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists.

CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA: POSITION DEFINED!—W. R. PRINCE, Nurseries, Flushing, N. Y., hereby announces; That no other remedies have ever cured these diseases but his sovereign remedials from plants. All other pretended remedies are false and delusive. Every great medical work concedes that they possess no specific cure. His other remedies eradicate all liver, kidney, genital and bladder diseases, diabetes, dyspepsia, constipation, piles, biliousness, rheumatism, opthalmia, ear eruptions and deafness, spermatorrhœa, skin and mercurial and other eruptive diseases. Medical circulars, 25 cents. Advice gratis.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe during the week ending Jan. 9, 1869, will be dispatched from this office as follows, viz.: On Wednesday, closing at 10½ o'clock A. M. On Thursday, closing at 12 o'clock M. And on Saturday, closing at 11½ o'clock A. M. The mails at the stations will close as follows, viz.: On Wednesday and Thursday, stations A and B, 10:15; C and O, 10; D and E, 9:45; F and G, 9:15 A. M. On Thursday, stations A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:50 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

HEARTH AND HOME,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL
FOR THE
FARM, GARDEN AND FIRESIDE.
EDITED BY
DONALD G. MITCHELL
AND
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

NO. 4 NOW READY.

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XXX.
STAND AND DELIVER. (A Picture.) — HOCKSTEIN.

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UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
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C. S. CARLTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
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ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January ensuing, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P.M.
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MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868.
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THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
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THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
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THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company, and inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open at 2 and close at 3 o'clock P. M.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at its office, No. 22 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the questions of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors,
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.
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THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
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THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR five Trustees of the Smith and Parmelee Gold Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. By order.
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OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

This Company was chartered by the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its last session, with a capital of $500,000, with liberty to increase the same to $2,000,000. Its object is to afford to those holding policies of insurance, issued by Fire or Marine Insurance Companies, an additional security against any possible loss or damage. For a very small consideration the Company will guarantee to the holder of any policy it may approve the full payment of any loss insured against: under such policy, and will also afford information and assistance to persons desirous of obtaining insurance, and who may wish such additional guarantee.

The advantages which this Company offers to the business community, to persons holding real estate in trust, to corporations and others loaning money on Bond and Mortgage, and to all whose interest it is to have certain indemnity in case of loss, when it can be procured at a very trifling additional premium, are such that it is believed that the business of the Company will be very remunerative, and that an investment in its stock will be exceedingly safe and profitable.

Books of Subscription to the amount of $250,000 of the capital stock will be opened at the National Broadway Bank, on the 13th day of January, 1869.

Any further information which may be desired, in relation to the Company, may be obtained at the office of the Corporators, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 23, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 o'clock P. M. each day.

JAN. 2, 1869.

WILLIAM A. DARLING,
CORNELIUS H. DELAMATER,
WILLIAM. H. LEE,
Commissioners appointed by the Act of Incorporation.

# IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.

**GEORGIA 7 PER CENT. BONDS.**
**ALABAMA 8 PER CENT. BONDS.**

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above bonds at prices which yield a better interest than any security, equally safe, that is now offered on the market.

The debt of Alabama is less than............$5,000,000
The debt of Georgia is less than...... ........ 6,000,000

At present prices they pay as follows:
ALABAMAS, 9 per cent. interest.
GEORGIAS, 7¾ per cent. interest.

The Georgia bonds are secured by a first mortgage on two railroads in that State, worth more than double the amount of the debt.

For full particulars apply to
**HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,**
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.

N. B.—Five-twenty Coupons, due Jan. 1, cashed in Gold.

# VERMILYE & CO.,

**BANKERS,**
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869—3 P. M.

| | Buy. | Sell. | | Buy. | Sell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered, 1881.. | 110½ | ..... | 5-20 Coupon, '67.. | 108⅛ | 108¼ |
| Coupon, '81...... | 111⅜ | ..... | 5-20 Coupon, '68. | 108⅝ | 109 |
| 5-20 Regis., 1862. | 107¾ | 108 | 10-40 Registered. | 103¾ | 104 |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62. | 112¼ | 112½ | 10-40 Coupon.... | 106⅜ | 106½ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64. | 108¾ | 108⅞ | Gold.............. | 134⅞ | 135 |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65. | 109¼ | 109½ | U. S. Cur. Pac... | 100¼ | 100⅝ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July.. | 108 | 108⅛ | | | |

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
**RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,**
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

# HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

**No. 4 Wall-st.,**
**BANKERS AND BROKERS.**

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

**WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,**
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1869:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | | $2,801,825 27 |
| United States bonds | | 1,300,000 00 |
| Bonds and mortgages | | 65,000 00 |
| Overdrafts | | 5,751 83 |
| Due from banks | | 265,346 61 |
| Furniture | | 2,400 00 |
| Cash: Legal-tender | $1,344,614 00 | |
| Specie | 477,837 30 | |
| National currency | 29,612 00 | |
| Fractional currency | 771 01 | |
| Checks on City banks | 1,402,719 14— | 3,255,553 45 |
| Total | | $7,695,477 19 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock | $1,000,000 00 |
| Surplus | 140,452 62 |
| Profits | 60,253 55 |
| Circulation | 800,000 00 |
| Individual deposits | 3,281,355 10 |
| United States deposits | 27,826 60 |
| Due to banks and bankers | 2,385,389 32 |
| Unpaid dividends | 200 00 |
| Total | $7,695,477 19 |

I, FERDINAND BLANKENHORN, Assistant Cashier of the Third National Bank of New-York City, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. BLANKENHORN, Assistant Cashier.
*State of New-York, County of New-York:* Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 4th day of January, 1869.
[Stamp.] SAMUEL A. PHILIPS, Notary Public, for the City and County of New-York.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868.
INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the stocks and bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1869, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENEY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Courthouse.
The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1869.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, 19th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, Dec. 24, 1868.
THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1869, ON the Bonds of the State of Georgia, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.
N. L. ANGIER, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT our safe was broken open on the night of the 31st December, 1868, or the morning of Jan. 1, 1869, at No. 44 Hudson-st., New-York City, and the following taken therefrom: Twenty shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 14,247, indorsed; also a receipt from same Company for ten shares of same stock. All persons are notified against purchasing or negotiating for the same, as notice has been duly given to stop payments and transfer thereon.
MEYER, DEUTSCH & CO.
NEW-YORK, No. 44 Hudson-st., Jan. 2, 1869.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, DEC. 26, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 153 Bowery, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1869, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE AND RAILROAD Bonds and Coupons, Memphis and Charleston First Mortgage, Mississippi Central Railroad Bonds, Shelby County Bonds and Coupons, Greenville and Columbia Railroad indorsed Bonds, bought by
LEVY & BORG, No. 41 Pine-st.

## FINANCIAL.

# HATCH, FOOTE & CO

**BANKERS,**
AND DEALERS IN
**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,**
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
**U. S. BONDS**
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS OF LEADING COMPANIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENTS, ALL OF A FIRST-CLASS CHARACTER AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., N. Y.
ESTABLISHED SEVENTEEN YEARS.

**JOHNSON & DAY**
**BANKERS AND BROKERS,**
No. 80 Broadway and No. 5 New-st., New-York.
Buy and sell on commission, gold, Government securities, railroad stocks, bonds and all other securities dealt in at the Board of Brokers; make advances on approved securities.
S. FISHER JOHNSON,
CLARENCE S. DAY,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1869:

RESOURCES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | | $4,396,293 59 |
| Overdrafts | | 1,686 73 |
| United States bonds to secure circulation | | 667,000 00 |
| United States bonds on hand | | 557,550 00 |
| Other stocks, bonds and mortgages | | 39 250 00 |
| Due from other National Banks | | 97,320 93 |
| Due from other banks and bankers | | 140,095 27 |
| Banking-house | | 175,000 00 |
| Cash items, (including stamps) | | 101,916 76 |
| Exchanges for Clearing-house this A. M. | | 4,313,248 70 |
| Bills of other National Banks | | 25,800 00 |
| Fractional Currency, including nickels | | 582 25 |
| Specie—Coin | $74,656 41 | |
| Gold Treasury notes | 404,960 00 | |
| Checks on other banks | 100,394 97— | 580,011 38 |
| Legal-tender notes | | 634,146 00 |
| Total | | $11,729,821 61 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | | $2,000,000 00 |
| Surplus fund | | 400,000 00 |
| Discount | $461.47 | |
| Exchanges | 4 28 | |
| Interest | 754 04 | |
| Profit and loss | 350,637 42— | 351,857 21 |
| Circulating notes outstanding | | 565,222 00 |
| State bank circulation outstanding | | 7,777 00 |
| Individual deposits | $4,291,649 62 | |
| Certified checks | 3,175,567 91— | 7,467,217 53 |
| Due to National Banks | | 78,934 43 |
| Due to other banks and bankers | | 50,829 00 |
| Dividends unpaid | | 140,924 44 |
| Total | | $11,729 821 61 |

I, WM. H. COX, Cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank, of the City of New-York, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. H. COX, Cashier.
*State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.*—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of January, 1869.
FREDERIC BALL, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, State of New-York, on the morning of the 1st Monday of January, 1869:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | | $1,761.834 23 |
| Overdrafts | | 1,732 41 |
| Banking-house and other real estate | | 176,044 09 |
| Premiums | | 50,333 32 |
| Due from banks and bankers | | 167,864 21 |
| United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer | | 910,000 00 |
| United States and other stocks, bonds and mortgages | | 260,050 00 |
| Cash on hand, viz.: | | |
| Checks | $263 274 68 | |
| National currency | 23,974 00 | |
| Fractional currency | 4,800 00 | |
| Specie | 392,2.5 01 | |
| Legal-tender notes | 373,012 00 | |
| United States three per cent. certificates | 445,000 00— | 1,502,285 69 |
| Total | | $4,830,163 95 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock | | $1,000,000 00 |
| Surplus fund | | 145,000 00 |
| Profit and loss | | 1,499 24 |
| Circulation | | 797,000 00 |
| State Circulation | | 4,508 00 |
| Dividends unpaid | | 43,320 50 |
| Deposits: | | |
| Banks | $1,018,237 46 | |
| Individual | 1,820,6.8 75— | 2,838,836 21 |
| Total | | $4,830.163 95 |

I, C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier of "The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.
*State of New-York, County of New-York:* Sworn to and subscribed before me, Jan. 8, 1869.
[stamp] WM. APGAR, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1868.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Please take notice that the Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, passed the following preamble and resolutions:
*Whereas*, The stockholders of the Company, at a meeting of such stockholders, called by the Directors of the Company, in the manner required by law, and held at the office of the Company, on this 30th day of November, did, with the concurrence of more than two-thirds in amount of all its stockholders, authorize and sanction the increase of the capital stock of the Company two millions one hundred thousand dollars; therefore,
*Resolved*, That the capital stock of the Company be, and the same is hereby increased two millions one hundred thousand dollars.
*Resolved*, That the stock transfer-books be closed on the 11th day of January, 1869, and remain closed until the morning of the 21st January, 1869.
*Resolved*, That the additional stock of two millions one hundred thousand dollars. ($2,100,000,) authorized at a meeting of the stockholders held this day, be apportioned, pro rata, among the stockholders of the Company, at par.
*Resolved*, That stockholders omitting to take their several pro rata shares of said stock, on or before the 20th day of January, 1869, shall be deemed to have waived their right to any portion of said stock.
By order of the Board.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into Liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.
And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.
Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FRS. SIMS, Cashier.
This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at its Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,
2D-AV., CORNER 13TH-ST.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL be held at the Infirmary on MONDAY, Jan. 11, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.
A. DUBOIS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Masterton Smith & Sinclair Stone Dressing Company will be held at their works, foot of East 29th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees and transacting any other business which may come before the meeting. Polls to continue open to 12 M. By order of the Trustees.
ALEXANDER MILNE, President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

## DIVIDENDS.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., No. 48 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half per cent., (3½ per cent.,) free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
W. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 149 BROADWAY, N. W. corner of Liberty-st.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, 12th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.
JAN. 5, 1869.

THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN,
OFFICES NO. 10 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN,
NO. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
THOS. B. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8. 1869.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on the 11th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 113 BROADWAY, Jan. 2, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand.
WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at its Office, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1869.

## DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 12.
A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock, on and after Jan. 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, payable on and after the 18th of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal, and bear interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.
DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of January, instant.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 149 Broadway, Northwest corner Liberty-st.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAN. 6, 1869.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free from Government tax.
GEORGE ALGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares, registered on the 18th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 18th day of January and opened on the 5th day of February following.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 14, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the Company, (free of Government tax,) has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 17, 1868, to Jan. 5, 1869, both inclusive.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, was declared payable on and after Jan. 11, 1869.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 11, 1869.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax), payable on and after FRIDAY, the 8th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY,
HUDSON, N. Y., Dec 31, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a dividend of Twenty per Cent., payable at their office in this City on the 12th day of January, 1869, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as stockholders.
S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from tax) on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 20.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo.
The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Jan. 2.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1869.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO 156 BROADWAY.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on 13th inst.
WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.
EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL CO.,
ROOMS NOS. 2 AND 3 No. 25 NASSAU-ST.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a cash dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1869, at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 19th inst., both days inclusive.
CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary and Treasurer.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND—THE Board of Directors of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, the 4th inst., at their office, No. 166 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared, from the earnings of the last six months, a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., and an extra dividend of two (2) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK Jan. 5. 1869.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
CORNER OF GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY,
Dec. 31, 1868.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO Per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared by this Company, payable at the office of the Company, No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on and after Jan. 2, 1869.
JAMES P. LOWREY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 11th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 4, 1869, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from date until Jan. 2, 1869.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869, free of tax.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of 4 per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the BANK OF AMERICA.

## PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1868.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,650,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.
Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.
All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.
The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
COR. OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 4, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., Jan. 15, 1869, for the erection of two frame buildings at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, of one and a half stories each, of the following dimensions: 26 ft.x117 ft. and 26 ft.x75 ft., each building having a porch front and rear.
Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at this office.
Bidders must state the time within which they will complete the work, and will be required to give guarantee (two responsible sureties) for the faithful compliance with the agreement.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Payment will be made when the work is completed, upon the acceptance of the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Fort Hamilton.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Asst. Qmr. Gen. U. S. A.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

CLAIRVOYANT.—NO HUMBUG.—$20,000 given to any one who can surpass her in giving true information; tells you the name of the one you will marry, and that of her visitors, and shows you his picture. No. 144 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND BOWERY,
Dec. 22, 1868.
The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on all deposits entitled thereto, be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, out of the earnings of the Bank for the past six months.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
*N. B.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will date interest from Jan. 1; interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal.*

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free of Government tax.
Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF
SOUTH 3D AND 4TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D.,
(Late Williamsburg, L. I.)
DIVIDENDS AND EXTRA DIVIDENDS.
Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.
An EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time, at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum,
ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
The Bank is open for business daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Monday and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7 o'clock.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on sums of $500 and under: SIX PER CENT. on sums of over $500, which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 18th January.
Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January.
Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 Third-av., New-York,
Opposite Cooper Institute.,
1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government Tax) on all sums from $5 and upward, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20, or if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account and draw interest from the 1ST, THE SAME as a deposit.
DEPOSITS MADE on or before JAN. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
SIX PER CENT. Interest (free from Government Tax) allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM
GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.
All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free of Government Tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.
Money deposited now, or on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the thirty-sixth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums not exceeding $1,000; and Five Per Cent. on larger sums; payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, free of Government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
will allowed Depositors, July 1, 1869, and Jan. 1, 1870.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of SEVEN per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and SIX per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax and payable on and after Jan. 18, 1869.
All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly.
All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st December, as follows:
On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 18th inst.
The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
GEO. F. THOMAE, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per cent. interest, (free from taxes) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax.
Interest begins the first of every month.
Deposits on or before Jan. 21, draw interest from the 1st.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES B. PECK, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1; 6 per cent interest, free of tax, up to $5,000.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WILLIAM GRANDY, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, 3D-AV., BETWEEN 125TH AND 126TH STS.—SIX PER CENT. interest, free from Government tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1. THOS. B. TAPPEN, President. JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY MOWBRAY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Anthony Mowbray, of the town of Montgomery, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the city of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1868.
d26-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS SIMONS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court, by Morris Simons, of the City of Newburgh, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of January, A. D., 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Jno. W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1868.
d26-law3wSa GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CORNELIUS KELLY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Cornelius Kelly, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
d9-law3wSa* New-York City.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE H. QUIN, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 203 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 8, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JULIUS W. TYNBERG, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 8, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIGUMUND LILIENSTERN, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated Jan. 6, 1869.
W. BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE H. NUNGEZER, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, carrying on business in New-York City, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 8, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NATHAN SILVERSTINE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah F. Williams, Register, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 8, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK R. BIGG, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 8, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSIAH S. FERRIS, Jr., of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 8, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO GIVE NOtice that a special meeting of the creditors of ROBERT LATHROP, DANIEL CADY and SAMUEL E. BURTIS, composing the late firm of Lathrop, Cady & Burtis, bankrupts, for the purposes named in the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
O. K. KING, JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignees.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

NO. 1,970.—ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.—Involuntary Bankruptcy.—In the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. COMYN and JAMES KYLE, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the 23d day of December, A. D., 1868.—Northern District of New-York, ss.—Upon filing proofs, sustaining the allegations of the petition aforesaid, it is ordered on motion of Geo. Gorham, of counsel for the petitioner, that the said John H. Comyn and James Kyle do appear at this Court, as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the United States Court-room, in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New-York, and District aforesaid, on the 9th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if there any be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And it is further ordered that a copy of said petition, together with a copy of this order, be served on said John H. Comyn and James Kyle, by delivering the same to each of them personally, or by leaving the same at their and each of their last usual places of abode in said district, at least five days previous to the day herein required for their appearance, and that if personal service cannot be made upon the said John H. Comyn and James Kyle, then and in that case, service hereof shall be made by publishing a copy of this order in the New-York *Times* and in the Orleans *Republican*, once a week, for three weeks.
Witness, Hon. Nathan K. Hall, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, at Buffalo, in said District, on the 23d day of December, A. D., 1868.
[L. S.] M. P. FILLMORE,
Clerk of District Court for said District.
HENRY A. CHILDS,
Attorney for Petitioners, Medina, N. Y.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD COZZENS and JOHN M. BETTMAN, composing firm of Edward Cozzens & Co., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Edward Cozzens, of the Town of Cornwall, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, both individually and as a member of said firm of Edward Cozzens & Co., and other claims provable under said act, against him individually and as a member of said firm of Edward Cozzens & Co., and that the 25th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the said time and place.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1868.
d26-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY B. MEAD, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry B. Mead, of the town of Thompson, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Monticello, N. Y., the 28th day of December A. D., 1868.
JOHN A. THOMPSON,
ja9-law3wS* of Monticello, N. Y., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIAMAN ABRAHAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Siaman Abrahams, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
B. M. SAMTES, Assignee,
ja9-law3Sa* No. 18 Murray-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN BARNETT and AUGUSTUS F. SHEPARD bankrupts.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Barnett, of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, and Augustus F. Shepard, of the City of New-Orleans, in the Parish of New-Orleans, and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on creditors' petitions by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City, 9th day of January, 1869.
ja9-law3wS* EBEN. R. SAMPSON, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of ALEXANDRE LEVY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Alexandre Levy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 25th day of August, A. D. 1868.
ja9-law3wSa* PHILIP W. KOPPER, Assignee.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—SERvices at 10½ A. M.; also at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. M. DAWSON, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Guide of the Youth.*

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHing 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev F. BROWN. Protracted meeting next week. All the seats are free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—Somerville Hall, corner 4th-av. and 14th-st.—Morning service at 10½ o'clock; evening at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Rev. U. SCOTT, Rector.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Mr. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. CLERC at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.—the afternoon service for deaf mutes.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Evangelist preaching on Sunday evening, at 7½ o'clock; seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORN Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH, 14TH-ST., opposite Academy of Music—Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge.—Services 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., 7½ P. M.; Sunday School 9 A. M., 2½ P. M. Rev. G. F. SEYMOUR, D. D., Dean of General Theological Seminary, New-York City, will preach at 7½ P. M. Sunday School Convention Jan. 17 and 24, at 7½ P. M.

SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURES, SUNDAY, JAN. 10.
NEW-YORK—Church in 35th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. C. AGER. Subject—*Hell.*
HARLEM—Hanson's Hall, 3d-av., near 128 h-st., 7½ P. M., by I. T. WILLIAMS, Esq. Subject—*Swedenborg's Doctrine of the Lord.*
GREENPOINT—Continental Hall, Franklin-av., 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. GILES, in reply to Rev. Mr. Goodsell's recent strictures.
JERSEY CITY—Coopers Hall, 3½ P. M., by Rev. C. GILES. Subject—*Death.*

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE East 11th-st. M. E. Sunday School, near Avenue B, (under the care of the New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church,) will be held SUNDAY, Jan. 10, at 2 P. M. Addresses by W. W. CORNELL, Esq., Dr. B. K. PIERCE, Chaplain of House of Refuge, and B. F. JUDSON, Esq. Singing by the children. Friends of Mission Sunday Schools are cordially invited to be present. G. W. COLLARD, Superintendent.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—The first of a course of sermons will be delivered SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D. Subject—*The General Convention and its Lessons for Evangelical Men.* Sermons on kindred topics on succeeding Sunday evenings, by Rev. E. H. CANFIELD, D. D., Jan. 17; Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, D. D., Jan. 24; Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., Jan. 31.

NEW BETHANY CHAPEL, CORNER OF 81st-st. and 11th-av.—The Dedication services will take place on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 10, at 2 o'clock precisely. Rev. John Dowling, D. D., Rev. Thomas Anderson, D. D., Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rev. W. Pope Yeaman, Rev. Dr. Winters, Hon. John Jay, W. K. Moore, Esq., and others, will positively be present and participate in the services.

THE SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. SAMUEL U. BERRIAN will be improved in a funeral sermon, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. DOWLING, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, corner of Downing, on SUNDAY MORNING next. In the EVENING Dr. DOWLING will preach his annual sermon to young people. All are invited.

JANE-ST. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. MATHEWS, on SUNDAY at 1½ and 3. The 25th anniversary of the Sabbath School will be celebrated on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Jan. 13. Revs. GEO. MINGINS, Dr. HALL and others will make addresses. All are invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New-York.—Rev. S. W. BOARDMAN, of Auburn, N. Y., will preach to young men in the Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 29th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 10th inst. at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Universal Law-Agency, the Law of the Church, and the Especial Demand of the Present Age.* The public are invited.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ o'clock P.M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children; strangers are invited to attend.
S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Teachers Association of the Baptist Sunday School Union will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., in the Tabernacle Church, 2d-av., near 10th-st. Mr. W. O. STODDARD will speak on *Symbolic Teaching of the Bible.* All are invited.
J. D. REID will conduct a Bible Session. Subject—*I am the Bread of Life*, and free conference.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. NEALE, of Boston, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening he will repeat, by request, a sermon recently preached by him before the Boston Young Men's Christian Association. Young men, with all others, are invited to attend.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Two Great Commandments.* And at 7 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Way of Peace.* Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

REV. GEO. M. McECKRON, FORMERLY of Poughkeepsie, and Pastor elect of Westminster Presbyterian Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and all are welcome. Seats provided for all who come.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. Dr. FERRIS presiding elder, and in the EVENING by Rev. Dr. CURRY. Strangers accommodated with sittings. Gallery free.

LAY PREACHING EVERY SUNDAY AT BROOKES' ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 361 Broome-st., at 3½ o'clock, and at Bethesda Chapel, No. 501 3d-av. at 7½ o'clock P. M. Speakers next SUNDAY, in Broome-st.: GEO. H. HANSELL; in 3d-av., Dr. A. J. CHADSEY. Seats free. All are invited.

COURSE OF SERMONS FOR ST. BARNABAS' HOUSE.—The second sermon in this course will be preached, by Right Rev. THOMAS M. CLARK, Bishop of Rhode Island, in Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 10. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. Children's exercises from 3 to 4, interspersed with short addresses by visitors.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—COOPER Institute. Room No. 18. Preaching SUNDAY by Elder S. W. BISHOP at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear on the near coming of Christ, and the future life to be obtained at His coming, are cordially invited to attend.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison-av. and Catharine-st., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Also, preaching at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

NEW ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, West 41st-st., near Sixth-av.—Rev. A. H. CLAPP will preach in the MORNING at 10½ and in the EVENING at 7½. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7½.

MRS. SARAH A. BYRNES WILL SPEAK before the Society of Spiritualists, on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, at the Everett Rooms. Lyceum, at 2½ P. M. Conference at 3, in the ante-room. Sociable FRIDAY EVENING.

REV. F. SILL WILL PREACH IN THE Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, southwest corner 8th-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M. All the friends of this Church and strangers are cordially invited.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen and those residing in the lower part of the City are invited to attend. Seats free.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning, one of a course of sermons on the *Resurrection.* Evening, *Ritualism.* Galleries free.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN, UNDER AUSpices of the Western Branch Young Men's Christian Association. Rev. A. McLEAN will preach in the Duane M. E. Church, Hudson, near Spring-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The funeral sermon of Mr. S. U. Berrian will be preached in the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. DOWLING. Members of the Association are invited.

A WEEK OF PRAYER.—CLOSING SERvices in Greene-st. Presbyterian Church, Greene-st., near Canal. SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, on *Personal Consecration.* All welcome.

MONTHLY CONCERT—WM. E. DODGE, Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, Gen. SEYMOUR and CHAS. P. HART will address the Morning Star Sunday School, held in Pike's Opera House, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., SUNDAY, at 2 P. M.

LEE-AV. REFORMED CHURCH, CORner of Lee-av. and Hewes-st., Brooklyn, E. D.—Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D., of Washington, will preach in this Church SUNDAY, 10th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

JOHN B. GOUGH.—SUNDAY NIGHT, RElligious lecture to young people, at Allen-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts. Services commence at 7 o'clock. Seats free. All invited.

FORTY SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services SUNDAY, God willing, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—RIGHT REV. Bishop POTTER will hold a confirmation in the Chapel of the Hospital, on SUNDAY, 13th inst., at 3½ P. M.

THAT TERRIBLE SHEPHERD—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Shepherd of the Day of God.* Zech. xi., 16.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M., Sacrament at 3 P. M., and preaching at 7 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D-AV.—The Pastor, Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., will preach, on SUNDAY MORNING, to the young. Subject—*A Life of Pleasure a Living Death.*

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. WILLETTS, of Philadelphia, will preach in this church, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next.

SECOND ADVENT.—PREACHING AT CORner Grand and Allen sts., SUNDAY, Jan. 10, A. M. and P. M., by Rev. J. K. BELLOWS, and at Star of Hope Mission in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner of 47th-st.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., Rector, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—S. W. WILLIAMS' Sexton and Undertaker, No. 275 6th-av.

## SCALES.

THE SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY,
NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURE
and have constantly on hand for sale, WEIGH LOCK, RAILROAD TRACK, HAY, COAL, CATTLE, WAREHOUSE, and every variety of SMALLER SCALES.
No scale before the public possesses the sensitiveness, simplicity, rigidity, accuracy, durability, compactness, facility and exactness of adjustment, and adaptability to any location which belong to the
SAMPSON COMBINATION.

## SHIPPING.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE.........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 9
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....SATURDAY, Jan. 23
PEREIRE........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Feb. 6
ST. LAURENT.....ROUSSEAU....SATURDAY, Feb. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88. *These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.* Medical attendance free of charge. American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves.........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves.........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13
CUBA leaves.........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20
JAVA leaves.........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3
RUSSIA leaves.........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10
Chief Cabin Cabin.........
Second Cabin Passage.........$130
TO PARIS. ......... 80
Cabin Cabin Passage.........
Payable in gold. ......... 145
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

**STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.** THE ANCHOR LINE. favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

**EVERY SATURDAY**

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
ACADIA.........Jan. 9 | BRITANNIA.........Jan. 30
IOWA.........Jan. 16 | UNITED KINGDOM.Feb. 6
CALEDONIA.........Jan. 23 | EUROPA.........Feb. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland. For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

**LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.** FOR LIVERPOOL. From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
COLORADO.........3,015 tons.........Jan. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEBRASKA.........3,392 tons.........Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN.........2,965 tons.........Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.
NEVADA (new).........Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st. For steerage passage of WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

**CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.** BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
SIBERIA.........Jan. 7 | TRIPOLI.........Jan. 28
ALEPPO.........Jan. 14 | PALMYRA.........Feb. 4
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK: Cabin.........$80 Gold. Steerage.........$30 Currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates. For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

**NATIONAL LINE.** THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, THOMPSON. Will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River. Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.**—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
ETNA.........
CITY OF MANCHESTER (via Halifax).........Saturday, Jan. 9, 1 P.M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1 P.M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.........Saturday, Jan. 16, 8 A.M.
.........Saturday, Jan. 23, 1 P.M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $100 | Steerage | $30 and 35 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 35 and 40 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 42 and 47 |
| Halifax | 20 | Halifax | 15 |
| St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 30 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.** THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports. A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika. For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S** THROUGH LINE TO

**CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.**

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Cabin. Outside. $275. Inside. $225. Second Cabin. $150. Steerage. $75. Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

**FOUR TIMES A MONTH**

**On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,**

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous. One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free. Jan. 9, ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH. Steamer leaving Jan. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Feb. 4, 1869, for China and Japan. For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

**NOTICE**—TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer ALASKA sails on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River. Freight received until 4 P. M. Friday, 8th inst. F. R. BABY, Agent.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.** UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month: MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23. SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23. MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23. These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**FOR NASSAU, N. P.** UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.** ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.........
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.........Jan. 14.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau.........Jan. 21.
.........Jan. 28.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.**—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine side-wheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. W. BARTLETT, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

**FOR MOBILE.** VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE. The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line. Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports. For freight or passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS,** CALLING AT HAVANA, Carrying the United States mails. The well-known side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. DE SOTO follows.........Jan. 16. Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. No Havana freight received on day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.** THE CROMWELL LINE. Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES.........NELSON..SATURDAY, Jan. 9
MARIPOSA.........KEMBLE..SATURDAY, Jan. 16
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

**FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.** BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. Cabin passage $20.

**NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL** Steamship Company.—Steamer ARIZONA sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River. Freight received until 4 P. M., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents.

## SHIPPING.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.**—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st. The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

## RAILROADS.

**TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,** VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini. Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time. For further information apply at the General Office of the Company, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, where through tickets can be purchased. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.** Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M. Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Famingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

**ERIE RAILWAY.**—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry: 8 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. 8:30 A. M.—Way Train, Daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations. 10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South. 3:15 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate Stations. 4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and Stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis. 5 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations. 6 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations. 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, Daily, for all points West and South. By this Train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change. 8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West. Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M., Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson—6:30 P. M., Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South—8 P. M., Emigrant and Way Train—11 P. M., for Paterson and Port Jervis. Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines. Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains. Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway and Depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

**HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.**—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows: 8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line. 10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. 11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy. 3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached. 4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany. 6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays. 11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20. Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.**—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 6:15 P. M. run through to Monsey. Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

## STEAMBOATS.

**FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.** BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET. Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line. One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours. E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

**STONINGTON LINE.** TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE. GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT. Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT. Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M. Arriving ahead of all other lines. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.**—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.** In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward. Manufactured by THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY. ALSO, Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals. BILLIARD TABLE BEDS. Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade. Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y. Warehouse and Showrooms, 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York. ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

**MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF** the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

**MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD-STONES,** at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

**MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS.** T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

## NEWSPAPERS.

**SQUARE MEN BUY THE PROGRESS.** PUBLISHED TO-DAY. All Newsdealers will have it TO-MORROW. PRICE 5 CENTS. IT TELLS WHAT PROGRESS MEANS AND WHAT PROGRESS DON'T MEAN. It shows up in true colors some private conduct of a prominent member of ACCACIA LODGE, OF THIS CITY. TEMPERANCE MEN! BUY THE PROGRESS! TO SEE WHAT BEECHER SAYS OF THE SITUATION. What it says of TEMPERANCE IN THE PULPIT, WHAT THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC COSTS. GO FOR IT TO ANY NEWSDEALER.

**THE ALBION,** A weekly journal of Literature, Art, Politics, Finance and News, published EVERY SATURDAY, at No. 39 Park-row. KINAHAN CORNWALLIS, Editor and Proprietor. For sale by all newsdealers. Price ten cents.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**BRICK-YARD FOR SALE OR TO RENT.** To responsible parties, a brick-yard, with steam engine temperers, brick machines, and all tools needed to run a first-class yard, and nearly all new, with plenty of wood in the vicinity. The yard is within six miles of a city of nearly 100,000 inhabitants, and on tide water. Address C. J. WHEELER, Providence, R. I.

**NOTICE TO PRINTERS.**—A YOUNG MAN acquainted with the printing business, and having a capital of from $6,000 to $10,000, can learn of a great chance to invest in a good and well-patronized steam printing office as partner, by addressing Lock Drawer No. 108, Bridgeport, Conn.

**PARTNER WANTED**—WITH FROM $4,000 to $6,000, to take part in a manufacturing business, paying 100 per cent. Address A. B., Newark P. O., N. J., for two days.

**PATENT OF A WATER METER FOR SALE**—Newest construction; improved by the Croton Department. Inquire at the Croton Pipe-yard, foot of 24th-st., East River, or at No. 158 East 4th-st.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**GUERLAIN,** PERFUMER, Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

**FIFTY BARRELS CIDER BRANDY,** warranted strictly pure, New-York State, high proof. Also 15 bushels new apple seeds. MINER & BESSON, No. 88 Pearl-st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**WANTED**—FROM THE 1ST OF APRIL NEXT, for one or more years, a suite of unfurnished apartments, suitable for house-keeping purposes, by a family of four adults; one room on first floor for office required; must be between Lexington and 6th avs., 20th and 46th sts; terms must be stated. Address S., Box No. 811 Post Office.

**WANTED**—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN, LADY, two small children and nurse, in first-class neighborhood and highly respectable private family; price not to exceed $50 per week. Address A. R. M., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

**A REFINED FAMILY CAN BE FURNISHED** first-class accommodations and attendance in a private family. Address Box No. 4,988 Post Office, or apply at residence No. 134 West 12th-st. Unexceptionable references.

**WANTED**—BOARD BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife; references given and required; location, 12th and 31st sts., 5th and 9th avs., preferred. Address FRENCH, Box No. 140 *Times* Office, stating location and terms.

**BOARD WANTED**—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter (8 years old); front room, with bedroom adjoining; location between 20th and 30th sts.; terms moderate. Address A., Box No. 1,269 Post Office.

**NO. 50 WEST 12TH-ST.**—A DESIRABLE second floor, (three rooms,) handsomely furnished, to let, with first-class board, to gentlemen and their wives, or a family; references.

**FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT** board, at fair prices; rooms large and well furnished; a 1 table, at No. 30 Great Jones-st.; front basement to rent for an office.

**TO LET**—NO. 72 5TH-AV., AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms, consisting of parlor and two or more bedrooms, with restaurant or private table; also single rooms.

**NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN** 5th and 6th avs.—Furnished rooms, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also, rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

**FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT HOUSE.**—Superior suites of rooms, with private table, if required; also, single rooms, with board, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

**NO. 52 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE,** second floor, handsomely furnished, to a family or party of gentlemen, with first-class board. Reference required.

**FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD,** gas and fuel; one fine room, on first floor, for two persons; also, one front hall bedroom, at No. 315 West 14th-st.; near three railroads.

**NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.**—A PARLOR AND bedroom on parlor floor, and two large rooms above, to let, with or without private table; also reception room, suitable for a physician. References required.

**TO LET**—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 658 Greenwich-st.

**NO. 60 EAST 25TH-ST.**—ROOMS TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, for ladies or gentlemen, or suitable for housekeeping if desired.

**BOARD**—TWO FRONT ROOMS ON THIRD floor may be had at No. 48 East 21st-st; late or early dinner to suit; house and location unexceptionable.

**FIFTH-AV., NO. 125.**—FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite, or single, with board, permanent or transient; private table if desired.

**NO. 108 EAST 10TH-ST.**—AN ELEGANTLY furnished front room to let, also bedroom adjoining in a first-class house, with or without board.

**AT NO. 14 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV.** and University-place, a single room on third floor, with grate; dinner at 6 o'clock.

**A LARGE ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR,** handsomely furnished, to let with board, at No. 15 West 24th-st.

**TO LET**—AT NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST., FURNISHED rooms and bedrooms, convenient for housekeeping, with or without board.

**AT NO. 878 BROADWAY, THIRD DOOR** above 18th-st.—Very desirable furnished rooms, single or en suite.

**NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED** rooms, with or without board, may be had in desirable location, No. 100 West 31st-st.

**A LARGE ROOM ON THE FOURTH** floor to let, with board, at No. 35 East 21st-st.

**NO. 1,168 BROADWAY**—THREE LARGE furnished rooms to let, without board, below 28th-st.

**NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.**—FIRST-CLASS rooms with board for gentlemen.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

**FEMALES.**

**WANTED**—BY A NEAT, STEADY YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; is a good family sewer and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can dress ladies' hair; the best City reference given. Call at No. 234 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

**WANTED**—BY TWO HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young women, situations in a private family; one as good plain cook, and the other as first-class laundress; can flute and puff; five years' best City reference from their last place. Call at No. 642 6th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress; will make herself useful whenever required; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at No. 460 6th-av., corner 28th-st., in the upholstery store.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do general housework in a private family, American or English; no others need call; is not long from England; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 57 East Houston-st., near Bowery.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 236 East 47th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, or housework of a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COOK AND laundress, in the City or country, by a neat, respectable girl; understands cooking in all its branches; is obliging and economical; has lived three years in her last place. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, TO do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for three days at No. 117 West 19th-st., in the front basement.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, as nurse for an infant or nurse and seamstress; understands her business perfectly; has the best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as laundress; City reference. Can be seen at No. 214 West 18th-st., No. 3 White's-place, between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

**WANTED**—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A FEW MORE ladies' work by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing; can help with dressmaking. Call at No. 351 West 41st-st., top floor, for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook and laundress; good reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 86 Charlton, near Houston-st.

**WANTED**—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS families' and gentlemen's washing; would go out a few days in the week; best City references. Call at No. 244 West 30th-st., top floor, back room.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as seamstress and to take care of grown children, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; good reference given. Can be seen at 525 6th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

**WANTED**—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation as cook; very best of City reference furnished. Call at No. 202 West 27th-st., in grocery.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person; goes as laundress or chambermaid. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

**WANTED**—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL girl, a situation in the country, to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A GERMAN WOMAN TO DO washing or house-cleaning. Call at No. 120 7th-st., in the basement, for three days.

**MALES.**

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, one who thoroughly understands his business; has the best City references; wages moderate, with rooms over the coach-house. Can be seen at his own residence, 211 West 29th-st., until engaged.

**WANTED**—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and is perfectly willing to make himself generally useful; can milk; good City reference. Address L., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR to take charge of a gentleman's country residence, by a middle-aged American farmer; has some knowledge of small fruit culture. Address D. E. C., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; can milk if required; good City references. Address J. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as waiter in a private family; has good City reference and understands his business. Call at No. 35 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

**CLERKS AND SALESMEN.**

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT book-keeper, cashier or accountant, by a young man of good address; last five years with a large City house; three years as cashier; desires a position requiring knowledge of accounts; references unexceptionable. Address T., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address C., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED**—BY A FIRM IN THE EAST INDIES, a book-keeper with a thorough knowledge of all office work, and competent to take charge of a heavy set of books. Address, stating age, terms, qualifications and references, Box 6,049 New-York Post Office.

**WANTED**—IN THE LACE AND EMBROIDERY department of a first-class retail store, a man competent to take the entire charge and buy for the department. Apply to S. H. LASELL, No. 3,9 Broadway, from 10 to 11 A. M.

**STOCK CLERK WANTED**—OF EXPERIENCE and excellent capacity, with best references; none others need apply. Address for three days Post Office Box No. 3,446.

## DENTISTRY.

**WE WILL MAKE A HANDSOMER** and better set of Gum Teeth for $12, Platina for $30, and Gold for $40 than any other establishment in the world. Extracting under Gas, 50 cents. Dr. WAIT & SON'S Dental Institute, No. 117 East 23d-st., near 4th-av. Gas fresh daily. Teeth filled in the best manner.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**SLEIGHS, VELOCIPEDES, CARRIAGES** SELLING AT GREAT BARGAINS. SLEIGHS, BELLS, HARNESS, &c., at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms, Nos. 634, 636 and 638 Broadway. Several second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

**A FINE SADDLE PONY, THIRTEEN** hands high; perfectly kind and gentle under saddle or harness; has always been used by children; will be sold for $125, as the owner has no further use for her. To be seen at Lewis' stables, No. 120 West 50th-st., near 6th-av., until sold.

**A BAY HORSE, EIGHT YEARS, FIFTEEN** hands, good worker and free driver; fit for any light business; $50. No. 103 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE.**

THOSE VALUABLE STORES, NOS. 75, 77, 79 and 81 VESEY-ST., CORNER OF WASHINGTON, LONG OCCUPIED BY WETMORE & CO. FOR PRICE AND TERMS APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

**TO INSTITUTIONS OR INVESTORS.** BROADWAY. FOR SALE—The large and splendid property of the Merchants' Union Express Company, located northwest corner of Broadway and Franklin-st., embracing 50 feet front on Broadway by 150 feet deep, with costly six-story building, covering the whole lot, with rear and side entrance. The lofts and basement are rented at $40,000 per annum, and possession of the first floor can be given at ten days' notice. If not soon sold the first floor will be leased. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—THE TWO EXTRA SIZE HOUSES Nos. 40 and 42 Beach-st., southeast corner of Hudson-st., fronting the new Hudson River freight depot. The lots embrace 55x90 feet of ground. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 7 5th-av., southwest corner of 13th-st., 26x70 feet; lot, 26x125, with stable on rear; early possession; property in good order and offered low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—THREE HOUSES, BROWN-STONE fronts, high stoops, Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; just finished, with all modern improvements. Apply to JAMES TURNER, No. 402 West 29th-st.

**TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES IN** Claremont-av., near Fulton-av., for sale; and two on Cumberland-st., opposite Washington-park; fine locations. Inquire for T. B. JACKSON, builder and owner.

**FOR SALE**—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS NOS. 5 and 7 William and Nos. 1 and 3 South William-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

**FOR SALE**—A FINE FIVE-STORY CORNER store on South-st., below Wall-st.; 25x100; $75,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE**—A CHURCH PROPERTY OF large dimensions, in Brooklyn. Photograph can be seen at the office. A most elegant plot on Clinton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of seven lots, including the corner, and Park lots immediately opposite Grand Plaza. JOHN J. BLAIR, Real Estate and Mortgage Broker, No. 50 William-st., New-York.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**FARM FOR SALE**—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 18th day of January, 1869, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, the farm now owned by R. B. Lloyd, situated near Princeton, N. J., on the straight turnpike from New-Brunswick to Trenton, adjoining lands and directly opposite the handsome residence of C. J. Wills, a gentleman formerly of the City of New-York, about 1½ miles from the Princeton Railroad Junction, and half a mile from the branch station to Princeton.

The house and outbuildings are all new, with the modern improvements, and built by its present owner. The house is large and well arranged with marble mantels throughout; large parlor, dining-room, reception room, kitchen and shed, with 12 rooms in the upper stories, an excellent cellar under the whole house, and arranged in the best manner.

The outbuildings consists of one large cellar, barn, one hay-house, straw-house, carriage-house and other necessary buildings.

Eighty-four acres of land, well fenced, in a high state of cultivation, and well adapted to crops generally, or for dairy or grazing purposes, there being water in all the fields for cattle. There is also a young apple orchard now in bearing, and a large pear orchard of all the choicest kind; strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, goosberries, grapes and currants in great abundance for family use. The ornamental trees, hedges and lawn are growing in beauty, which can only be realized when seen. The water is excellent, the location healthy and beautiful. Terms easy; and conditions made known on the day of sale. For further particulars inquire of R. B. LLOYD, on the premises.

**DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE AT ORANGE, N. J.** HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

**FOR SALE**—AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN., a very neat new Gothic cottage, 6 rooms; location good; lot 50x100; possession at once; price $1,800; 80 per cent. on mortgage. Address D. B. A., Post Office Box No. 132, South Norwalk, Conn.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

**OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,** Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row. On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

**TO LET**—FIRST-CLASS BUILDING NOS. 52 and 54 Murray-st., 50x90, five stories, with basement and sub-cellar. A lease of this property can now be obtained on very favorable terms, and as it is the best building now unoccupied in that vicinity, the particular attention of business men is called to it. HALSTED & STILES, Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

**TO LEASE**—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FOR business purposes, a good house and lot in Bond-st. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

**FIFTH-AV.**—A SEVEN YEARS' LEASE OF the property northeast corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st. Apply to J. R. DILLON, Nos. 79 and 81 William-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**EXECUTORS' SALE OF 98 VALUABLE** lots on Madison, Lexington, 1st and 4th avs., Avenue A, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th and 56th sts. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) by order of Edward Pearsall and Phebe Pearsall, Executors of estate of Frances Pearsall, deceased:

1ST-AV.—Southeast corner 56th-st., 5 lots, each 20x 98.6.

AVENUE A—Southwest corner 56th-st., 5 lots, each 20x 98.6.

EAST 56TH-ST.—21 lots, entire front, south side, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, each 20x100.5.

LEXINGTON-AV.—Northwest corner 44th-st., 5 lots, each 20x95.

EAST 44TH-ST.—4 lots, north side, 95 feet west of Lexington-av., adjoining the above, each 20x100.5.

32 lots, comprising the entire block bounded by Madison and 4th-avs., 45th and 46th sts.

LEXINGTON-AV.—Entire front, east side, between 42d and 43d sts., 10 lots, each 20x100.

EAST 42D AND 43D STS.—8 lots, adjoining the above on the rear.

4TH-AV.—Northeast corner 46th-st., 6 lots, corner lot 32x100.5, balance 20x100.5.

EAST 42D-ST.—South side, 125 feet west of Lexington-av., 2 lots, each 25x100.

TERMS OF SALE—75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years at 7 per cent. Maps now ready at No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

**TUESDAY, JAN. 12, AT 12 O'CLOCK,** at the Exchange Salesroom: 57TH-ST., (100 feet wide.)—5 lots on 57th-st., northeast corner of 1st-av. Brown-stone houses are built all about these lots.

WEST BROADWAY—Three-story brick building and lot, No. 42 West Broadway, between Thomas and Duane sts. Leased for 21 years from May, 1866, for $900 and taxes. Store on first floor. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

**MONDAY, JAN. 11, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT** No. 23 9th-st., near University-place, a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mantel and pier mirrors, parlor and dining-room suites, mahogany bedsteads, mattresses, &c. Catalogues at No. 77 Cedar-st.

**MORTGAGE SALE.**—BY VIRTUE OF A certain chattel mortgage I will expose for sale at public vendue on SATURDAY, the 9th day of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Pier 16, North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., the steam propellor *Hattie C. Lawson*, her tackle, apparel, &c., &c. JAMES NASH, Special Deputy Sheriff. CULVER & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

## DRY GOODS.

**FURS! FURS! FURS!**

GREAT SACRIFICE.—J. R. TERRY HAVING CONCENTRATED HIS IMMENSE AND CHOICE STOCK OF LADIES' FINE FURS, AT HIS UPTOWN STORE, IS NOW OFFERING THEM AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING GOODS. THE PRICES WILL ASTONISH YOU. J. R. TERRY, NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**LOST.**—ON SATURDAY, THE 2D INST., A POCKET-BOOK containing two notes drawn by Wm. McCann, payable to the order of James Donnan, and some change. The finder will confer a favor by sending the same to GEORGE E. HARRISON, No. 28 6th-st. Payment has been stopped.

**$25 REWARD.**—LOST IN 46TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th-av. and Broadway, on the 8th inst., a DIAMOND RING, marked D. H. to M. A. W., Nov. 17, 1864. To any person returning the same to No. 74 West 46th-st., the above reward will be given.

**LOST**—BANK-BOOK NO. 18,901—DENIS GALVIN, with the Broadway Savings Institution. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the bank.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**THEATRE FRANCAIS—GENEVIEVE.**

Sole Lessee and Director.........J. GRAU

TO-NIGHT, LAST NIGHT OF GENEVIEVE, with its immense cast and splendid mise en scene. Mlle. DESCLAUZAS (last time) as Drogan. Rizarelli, Carrier, Beckers, Gabel, (role of Pitou,) with the strength of the company, comprising 140 persons. MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 11, 1869, first production in America of Herve's renowned Opera Bouffe, L'ŒIL CREVE, with an immense cast and great splendor of mise en scene.

CARD.—The Director is happy to announce that Mme. Rose-Bell has entirely recovered from her late illness and will reappear on MONDAY EVENING, when L'ŒIL CREVE WILL BE PRODUCED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA.

**PAREPA-ROSA—STEINWAY HALL.**

Triumphant reception and brilliant success. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA'S CONCERT.
D. DE VIVO.........Manager.
SECOND AND LAST GRAND CONCERT. ON FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will be assisted by Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Sig. P. FERRANTI, Mr. CARL ROSA, Mr. GEO. W. COLBY, Mr. J. LEVY, the greatest cornet player in the world. Admission $1; reserved seats $1 50. The sale of seats will commence on Wednesday, at 9 A. M., at Steinway Hall, at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

**BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**

PAREPA-ROSA'S GRAND RENTREE. ONLY ONE GRAND CONCERT. ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 12. The PAREPA-ROSA Concert Troupe will appear. Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50. Seats can be secured to-day at the Academy of Music and at the Ticket Office in New-York, Nos 112 and 114 Broadway.

**STEINWAY HALL.** SUNDAY.

SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS.........DIRECTOR.
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. RESERVED SEATS EXTRA, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. ON SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 8, SEVENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT. Second appearance of the young tragedienne, MISS THERESA SHERK, so enthusiastically received on her first appearance. MR. J. N. PATTISON, The Distinguished Pianist, together with THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA. Reserved seats and tickets can now be had at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701, and at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

**STEINWAY HALL.**

OLE BULL'S LAST GRAND CONCERT, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12. Assisted by the following popular artists: Miss S. W. BARTON, of Boston, Soprano. Mr. GUSTAVUS F. HALL, Baritone. Mr. J. H. WILSON, Pianist. and a FULL ORCHESTRA.
HERR CARL BERGMANN.........Conductor
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR. RESERVED SEATS FIFTY CENTS EXTRA. Seats for sale by diagram at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway; theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, and at box office of Hall. Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock. T. R. TURNBULL, Business Manager.

**BAERNDORF REPRESENTATIONS.**

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE, SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock. First appearance of MME. BAERNDORF, in the following comedies: FRAUENKAMPF AND WENN FRAUEN WEINEN. Between the acts Mr. OSCAR PFEIFFER will preside at the Piano. Tickets at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; General Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway; German Stadt Theatre, Bowery, and at the theatre on the evening of each performance.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.**

SECOND CONCERT. SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 9, 1869, At the Academy of Music. ORCHESTRA 100 PERFORMERS.
HERR CARL BERGMANN.........Conductor
Mme. CAMILLA URSO, The distinguished Violiniste. Mr. S. B. MILLS, The eminent Pianist. Tickets for sale at the principal music stores, and Seymour & Co., Nos. 9 and 11 Pine-st. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President. D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

**MISS ANNA DICKINSON**

Will deliver her new lecture FAIR PLAY, At the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1869. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; to be had at the following stores: T. H. TERRY, No. 19 Union Square. WM. FOSTER, Jr., Bible House. GEO. W. CROSS, No. 130 Nassau-st. P. W. DE HAM, No. 15 Nassau-st. KELLY & POTTER, No. 15 3d-ave.

**EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK,**

THIRD-AVENUE, Between 63d and 64th sts. BRILLIANT FANCY DRESS ICE CARNIVAL, ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 14, 1869.

MUSIC BY THE EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK BAND.

The Building on this occasion will be closed from 5 to 7 P. M.

Season and Coupon Tickets admitted as usual; but the free list (with the exception of the Press) will be entirely suspended this evening.

Single admission, on this occasion, ONE DOLLAR.

No improper persons admitted.

HOW TO GET THERE.

From the west side by Belt Railroad to 59th-st. and 3d-av., and by 6th, 7th and 8th avs., connecting with Belt Railroad and 59th-st. From the east side by 1st, and 2d and 3d-av. Railroads.

**1869. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 1869.**

LA COTERIE GRAND FANCY DRESS HOP. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, 1869. Under the auspices of the gentlemen connected with the offices of the Astor House, St. Nicholas Hotel, Fifth-av. Hotel, Hoffman House and Coleman House, where tickets can be obtained.

MUSIC.
Chef d'Orchestre.........Harvey B. Dodworth
Directors of Promenade Bands, F. Lessch and T. J. Dodworth
Director of Military Band.........E. Myer
DECORATIONS:
Scenic artists.........Dunbar and White
Singing birds, perfumed jets d'eau, Goldsberger and Fortunio
Chandeliers.........Kitchen & Co
Gas ornamentations.........M. L. Curtis & Co
Floral emblems, wreaths, bouquets, &c., Mme. L. Schmidt and Son
Le Papier sur le plancher.........H. Mattack
Caterers.........Bladen & Henin
Costumers.........Seaver and Bolwell
OFFICERS:
G. E. SIMONS.........President
G. S. ADAMS.........Vice-President
E. H. ROGERS, Jr.........Secretary
GEO. W. HINKLE, Jr.........Treasurer
DIRECTORS: PETER E. ABEL and HARRY C. RISLEY.
MANAGERS:
K. B. GEORGE, S. S. JONES, C. T. JONES,
S. B. CHAFFEE, C. H. KING, H. L. TRACY,
A. J. HUNTOON, T. THOMPSON, A. C. FOSTER.
Private boxes can now be secured at the office of the Fifth-av. Hotel.

ANNUAL CARNIVAL BALL, IN AID OF THE AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 11, 1869.

**BENEFIT CONCERT TO MATTHEW D. GREENE,** at Irving Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1869.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks to the few that have so nobly responded to the call, but would state that there are many (to whom circulars have been sent) to whom Mr. Greene has been a warm friend that, as yet, have paid no attention to the matter. It is a well-known fact that the beneficiare has always been a warm-hearted, liberal man, whose purse was always open in cases of distress, and now, that he is paralysed and unable to earn a living, it is hoped that his friends will not turn a deaf ear to his appeal. He does not ask for a donation, but slight patronage in the purchase of tickets, which are $1 each, and for which a splendid entertainment will be given. Tickets can be had at the various hotels, or of WM. L. PROCH, Treasurer, No. 20 4th-av.

**GOOD TEMPLARS' ANNIVERSARY.**—The Annual Entertainment of the MANHATTAN LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS will take place at the COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 11. Addresses, Music, Singing, Tableaux Vivant; with a Grand Exhibition of the amusing effect of LAUGHING GAS, by Dr. COLTON, who has kindly volunteered for the occasion. TICKETS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Doors open at seven. To commence at 7¾ o'clock.

**ODD FELLOWS' FESTIVAL.**—SOIREE MUSICALE ET DANSANTE.—Irving Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1869, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, $3, admitting a gentleman and two ladies. Can be obtained of L. F. Harrison, Esq., Irving Hall, and of any member of Mercantile Lodge. JOSEPH DIXON, Chairman Committee of Arrangements. CHARLES H. MAYER, Secretary.

**THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,** NO. 114 BROADWAY. RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

## LECTURES.

**LECTURE BY RIGHT REV. THOS. M. CLARK,** Bishop of Rhode Island, at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., near 42d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Man or the Living Machine." Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Fleming's, No. 663 6th-av.; McFarland's Bookstore, Broadway and 23d-st.; Evangelical Bookstore, No. 3 Bible House, and at Lyric Hall.

## DANCING.

**DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY**

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st. Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

**A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.**—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED**—A HOUSE WITH ABOUT THREE acres of land, to rent with privilege of purchasing, in neighborhood of South Orange, N. J. Apply, stating rent, to J. M. H., Box No. 5,695 New-York Post Office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.**

H. L. BATEMAN.........Lessee and Director.
EVERY EVENING, OFFENBACH'S LAST GREAT SUCCESS, NOW THE SENSATION OF THE DAY, AT PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, NEW-YORK, AND THE THEATRE DES VARIETES, PARIS. LA PERICHOLE. OPERA BOUFFE IN THREE ACTS. The production of this remarkable composition incontestably proves that the American public is not only quick to recognize talent, whether in authors or artists, but equally ready to appreciate and encourage the enterprise of a manager who, to present the latest novelty of the first theatre of Opera Bouffe in France, did not hesitate to expend a large sum of money in the purchase of the exclusive right to produce the said opera. The decision of the immense audiences nightly attracted to witness this performance, and of the critics of the New-York Press, as expressed through the columns of their papers, has been an unanimous one of the admiration of the blameless, yet unceasingly interesting plot, and of the beautiful music, universally pronounced to be in Offenbach's very best vein, and comprising many of his most exquisite melodies.

**LA PERICHOLE.**

Pronounced in fact THE GREATEST POPULAR SUCCESS SINCE THE GRAND DUCHESSE.
La Perichole.........Mlle. Irma
Piquillo.........Mr. Aujac
During the third act the new and picturesque INDIAN BALLET.
MLLE. DE ROSA.........PREMIERE DANSEUSE.
SUPERB COSTUMES, EXQUISITE SCENERY, STRIKING MECHANICAL EFFECTS. Seats secured six days in advance at the box office; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Delmonico's, 22 Broad-st.

**PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.**

H. L. BATEMAN.........Lessee and Director.
SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 2,

**FIRST GRAND MATINEE.**

LA PERICHOLE.
MLLE. JUNA. MONS. AUJAC.
And all the artists of the original cast.
ADMISSION.........ONE DOLLAR.

**WOOD'S MUSEUM,**

Broadway, corner 30th-st. TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY by the LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE. MATINEE at 2 o'clock. FAMILY RESORT. ERNANI; ERNANI; or, the HORN OF A DILEMMA. EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. SECURE SEATS. To be preceded by the roaring farce of THE QUIET FAMILY. This establishment is the acknowledged family resort of New-York, as is evidenced by the highest class of respectability in constant and regular attendance. LADIES and CHILDREN protected from anything unseemly. Gentleman attendance unnecessary. Admission to performances include, without extra charge, ALL THE WONDERS OF WOOD'S MUSEUM. COM. FOOTE, MISS NESTELLE, LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENA. MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS. INEXPLICABLE SEA MONSTER. AUTOMATON LEOTARD, Statuary, Wax Works, Happy Family, Aquaria, &c., &c.

**THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.**

THE TAMMANY, THE TAMMANY. FIRST GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, FIRST GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, FIRST GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, THIS AFTERNOON. THIS AFTERNOON. THIS AFTERNOON.
ADMISSION.........FIFTY CENTS
ADMISSION.........FIFTY CENTS
To all parts of the house, orchestra circle, grand tier and balcony. Orchestra chairs, 50 cents extra.
A MAMMOTH PROGRAMME. GRAND BALLET. ELEGANT EXTRAVAGANZA. LAUGHABLE BURLESQUE. COMIC PANTOMIME. THE GREAT SENYAH. THE WONDROUS VICTORELLIS. THE JUVENILE CHAUTERS. AFTER DARK, with the great RAILROAD SCENE. PUNCH AND JUDY in the GRAND THEATRE.

**THE TAMMANY.**

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY. MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENTS. MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENTS. MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENTS. IN THE FULL TIDE OF BRILLIANT SUCCESS. FULL TIDE OF BRILLIANT SUCCESS. FULL TIDE OF BRILLIANT SUCCESS. FULL TIDE OF BRILLIANT SUCCESS. ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS. Secured orchestra circle and balcony, fifty cents extra. Box office sheets ready and seats for sale at the box office, Tammany, and at the theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The programme will commence at 7½ precisely. Doors open at 7 precisely. The TAMMANY is the MAMMOTH PALACE adjoining the Academy of Music, in 14th-st., and is easily accessible by the 14th-st. cars, Broadway cars, 4th-av. cars, 3d-av. cars, and all Broadway stages. AUDIENCES of the THEATRES and MINSTREL HALLS will please notice that subsequent to the close of their programmes THE TAMMANY offers SEVERAL FEATURES OF RARE EXCELLENCE. GRAND MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON. Doors open at 1; performance to commence at 2.

**NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST.,**

OPPOSITE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
L. B. LENT.........DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. CONTINUED AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the intensely amusing GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME, BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE. MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND, AND THE GREAT MELVILLE IN UNPARALLELED FEATS OF BAREBACK RIDING! ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS. THE DIVERSIFIED ARENIC EXERCISES.

**GRAND RECEPTION**

BY THE NEW-YORK STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION, AT THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY, (14th-st., New-York,) ON TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1869.

A limited number of tickets only are issued, which may be had upon immediate application to the several Regimental Commanders in New-York and Brooklyn, of the Treasurer of the Ex-Commander, (Lieut.-Col. Remmey,) at No. 628 Broadway, and the Secretary, (Lieut.-Col. Heath,) at No. 4 Bond-st., New-York. Price $2 each.

**NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.**

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York. Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn. INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters. TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter. PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter. FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.
Vocal Music.........Piano,
Violin.........Organ,
Theory and Composition.........Chorus Classes.
Minor Instruments.
Modern Languages.........By Native Professors.

**ROOMS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,**

Corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. Prof. ROBERT VON SCHLAGINTWEIT'S LECTURES IN ENGLISH ON HIGH ASIA, By invitation of Hon. Charles P. Daly, Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field and others, TUESDAY, Jan. 12. SATURDAY, Jan. 16. TUESDAY, Jan. 19. SATURDAY, Jan. 23. Tickets for the course, $3; single admission tickets, $1; can be obtained at the bookstores of Carleton and Christern, Broadway; at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway; the General Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway; Steinway Hall, and at the Rooms on the evening of the lecture.

**ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS,**

NO. 808 BROADWAY, Opposite 11th-st.

**DON'T FORGET THE FAR WEST TO-**night at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Life in the Rocky Mountains, on the Plains and on Pacific Railroad line. Being taken on the spot, they are presented with life-like exactness.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**DISSOLUTION**—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of O. E. WOOD & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
General partners, O. E. WOOD, JNO. MAXWELL, ISRAEL A. BARKER.
Special partners, JAS. L. BRUMLEY, CHARLES KELLOGG.
O. E. WOOD will for the present attend to the settlement of the business at office of, MAXWELL & BARKER, Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP—The undersigned have formed a limited partnership under the firm of MAXWELL & BARKER, to commence 2d January, 1869, and terminate 31st December, 1871, for the transaction of the Dry Goods Commission Business. JAMES L. BRUMLEY, of Brooklyn, and CHARLES KELLOGG, of New-York, are the special partners, and have each contributed to the common stock the sum of $20,000.
General partners, JOHN MAXWELL, ISRAEL A. BARKER.
Special partners, JAMES L. BRUMLEY, CHARLES KELLOGG.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** existing under the firm name of BREWSTER & BALDWIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES B. BREWSTER, THEODORE E. BALDWIN. NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

The undersigned will continue the carriage business under his own name, at the old stand of BREWSTER & BALDWIN, corner Broadway and 10th-st. THEODORE E. BALDWIN. NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.

**NOTICE.**—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of ALEXANDER ORR, the surviving members of the firm of A. & W. ORR & CO. will continue the business of manufacturing paper, under the firm name of ORRS & CO.— Dated Troy, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1868. WILLIAM ORR, WM. ORR CUNNINGHAM, ALEXANDER M. ORR.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** Jan. 1, 1869. existing between the firm of BLOOMER, GRIFFITH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. THEOPHILUS J. BLOOMER, JAMES L. GRIFFITH, HARRIET A. RIKER.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE** copartnership of BUTTRICK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The liabilities of the firm will be settled by Mr. CHAS. H. BUTTRICK. (Signed) CHAS. H. BUTTRICK, F. DRAKE HUSTED. NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

**THIS DAY, CLARENCE S. BROWN, OF** New-York, retires from, and FREDERIC CHALMERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to, partnership in our several firms. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

**COPARTNERSHIP.**—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated DANIEL E. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

**NOTICE.**—THE HARDWARE BUSINESS heretofore conducted by WALSH, COULTER & CO. will be continued from this date under the name of WALSH, COULTER & WILSON. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE—TO-DAY,**

THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT. G. L. FOX'S GREAT PANTOMIME. MATINEE. At 1½. HUMPTY DUMPTY. HUMPTY DUMPTY. HUMPTY DUMPTY. NIGHT. At 8. The greatest of all living pantomimists. Mr. GEORGE L. FOX.........as.........CLOWN. Mlle. SANGALI and GRAND ITALIAN BALLET. MATINEE PRICES—Admission, 50 and 75 cents; Children, 30 cents; Balcony Chairs, $1; Orchestra, $1 50. Seats secured for Matinee six days in advance.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

Lessees and Managers.........JARRETT & PALMER. TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE. Doors open at 7:30; begins at 8 P. M.; concludes at 10:40. ENORMOUS HOUSES, ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES, to witness the GREAT DRAMA OF THE DAY, GREAT DRAMA OF THE DAY, AFTER DARK; AFTER DARK; LONDON BY NIGHT, or LONDON BY NIGHT. THE GREAT RAILROAD SCENE. THE GREAT RAILROAD SCENE. The great scenes of the UNDERGROUND RAILWAY, THE RAILROAD STATION, THE SILVER HELL, THE CONCERT HALL SCENE, and that strange scene under BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, with its houseless lodgers of vagrants and waifs. London grandeur in sight, and the wife's attempted suicide. THE SCENERY IS ALL TRUE TO LONDON IN THE YEAR 1868.

**WALLACK'S.**

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock. LAST NIGHTS, FOR THE PRESENT, OF THE FOLLOWING PLAYS: SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 9, 1869, Mrs. Centlivre's Sparkling Comedy of THE WONDER A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET. Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. MELTON, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss ANNIE WARD, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Miss MARY BARRETT. MONDAY, Jan. 11, first time in twelve months, Goldsmith's great comedy of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. TUESDAY, Jan. 12—MONEY. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. THURSDAY, Jan. 14—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. FRIDAY, Jan. 15—MONEY. In preparation, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Box-book for Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S NIGHTS now open.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.** Admission 50c.

THIS SATURDAY, TWO PERFORMANCES. MATINEE AT 1½; EVENING AT 7¾. MR. AND MRS. WILLIAMS IN BOTH. THE EMERALD RING AT BOTH. MATINEE AT 1½. JOHN BROUGHAM'S EMERALD RING. MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS. EVENING AT 7¾. MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS. JOHN BROUGHAM'S EMERALD RING.

**WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.**

FIELD of Cloth of GOLD | GENS | Every night.
FIELD of Cloth of GOLD | D'Armes. | Saturday
FIELD of Cloth of GOLD | | MATINEE.
WORRELL SISTERS.
New Scenes. | GENS | FIELD of Cloth of GOLD
New Music. | D'Armes. | FIELD of Cloth of GOLD

**BOWERY THEATRE.**

GRAND MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK. LITTLE KATY, THE HOT CORN GIRL; FORTY WINKS. EVENING AT 8—NICK OF THE WOODS, ROBERT MACAIRE, NEW-YORK FIREMAN. THE AIR KING, SONGS, &c.

**BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 14TH-ST.**

GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON. Crowded to see DAN BRYANT and NELSE SEYMOUR as the Gendarmes. Genevieve De Bryant, Unsworth and Eugene's Burlesque Italian Opera, TROVATORE. Master Raphael De Solla, the Infant Tenor. Eugene's Burlesque African Ballet Troupe. Dan Bryant as the LIVE INGIN Every Night. Trovatore, GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, Trovatore. BRYANT'S 14TH-ST. OPERA HOUSE, 14TH-ST.

**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.**

NO. 585 BROADWAY. GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, IMMENSE HIT, IMMENSE HIT. BONE SQUASH DIABLO. BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

**MR. DE CORDOVA WILL DELIVER** his humorous lecture, "MISS JONES' WEDDING," "NO CARDS," at STEINWAY HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, for the Midnight Mission. Tickets, on this occasion, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents, which should be secured immediately at either of the following offices: Nos. 114, 481, 701 Broadway; Fifth-avenue and Metropolitan Hotels, and at Steinway Hall only on evening of lecture. Doors open at 7; begins at 8, promptly.

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## MUSICAL.

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## MEDICAL.

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What human being with any pretension to Christianity will say that this medicine should not be made known far and wide? Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is two dollars a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York. One dollar will secure, by return mail, his medical work, 300 pages.

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**WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED** by Dr. POWERS, No. 116 Chatham-st. Young men, for weakness, emissions, take Dr. POWERS' grand discovery, Elixir of Life. Recommended before marriage.

**A SURE CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE,** with or without medicine.—Doctress ESTELA, No. 144 West 27th-st., near 7th-av. She never fails. Her $5 French pills are certain.

**ALL THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES** cured by Dr. POWERS, No. 116 Chatham-st., without mercury; also, manhood restored by his Elixir of Life. Recommended before marriage.

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# THE CRETAN STRUGGLE.

## PUBLIC MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

### Addresses by Wm. Cullen Bryant, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Crosby, Rev. Dr. Bellows and Stewart L. Woodford.

A public meeting was held last evening, at the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of expressing the sympathy of American citizens with the suffering Cretans. The large hall was not entirely filled, but the audience was highly intelligent, and in full accord with the sentiments expressed by the speakers. A great many ladies were present.

At 8 o'clock the Mayor, Mr. A. Oakey Hall, came forward and said, the Mayor of this City had been selected to call this meeting to order, undoubtedly because in his vast constituency it must be that there was not one who did not sympathize with the objects of this meeting. He heartily sympathized with it. Byron and Halleck, who wrote poetry about the Greeks, were dead; but there were two poets present ever ready to sing hymns to liberty. He nominated for Chairman the political economist and philosopher, as well as poet, William Cullen Bryant, and for Secretary, Henry T. Tuckerman, of whom he spoke in complimentary terms. These officers were elected by acclamation.

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Mr. William Cullen Bryant now came forward, and was received with great applause. He said:

We are assembled, my friends, for a merciful purpose. You will hear the claims of the Cretans to your sympathy and aid more ably presented this evening than I could present them. Crete, you know, is one of the finest islands in the Levant—twice as large, at least, as our Long Island, and inhabited by Greeks from the very earliest period of its history. In Crete appeared the earliest dawn of European civilization. Crete was the first of the Grecian communities to receive Christianity. Crete at an early period was long a republic, acknowledging the sovereignty of the people. It was famed for wise and just laws, and when the great lawgiver of Sparta was framing a code for his people he went to Crete as a learner and copied its statutes. While I mention these things, the thought, I have no doubt, arises in your minds that the people of that island, they to whom God gave it and who have always dwelt within it, have a right to say under what Government they will live. For two hundred years—two hundred this very year—they have been crushed under Mussulman despotism. In 1669 the fierce Ottoman wrested Crete from the Venetians after a war of twenty-five years. The Turkish power was then irresistible; it has since waned and become weak; the Greeks have everywhere multiplied, the Turks have diminished in number and lost their original energy in consequence of depopulating and enervating vices, the fruit of their false social system. The Cretans have followed the advice of Cowper to the enslaved:

"Wait for the dawning of a brighter day,
And snap the chain the moment that you may."

They have risen to break the fetters so long impatiently worn, and God speed them in the attempt! When we threw off the British yoke we claimed the sympathy of the friends of liberty everywhere. If we deserved it then, the Cretans deserve it now by a tenfold title. It has been well said that the Turks are merely encamped in Europe. They are encamped in Crete only to domineer over the true possessors of the isle, whom they have treated with every mark of scorn, and from whom they have wrung an unwilling tribute. I know that reports have come to us from Constantinople that the Cretan warriors have surrendered to the Ottoman authorities. Do not believe it. They have not sent their sixty thousand women and children to Athens with a design to surrender a few weeks afterward. They sent them away that they might be safe from the brutalities of the Turks, while for themselves they prolonged the struggle till their liberties should be acknowledged by their oppressors. These reports are but the repetition of a tale which has more than once proved false. But even were they true, there are the 60,000 famished women and children at Athens whom we must succor. Even were they true, there is the wasted territory of Crete, blackened with fires, strewn with ruins, stricken with want and misery. Even if they were true, there is a Conference of the European Powers soon to assemble for the purpose of settling the Eastern question, and these Powers must be made to understand that the voice of the civilized world demands that Crete be freed from the hatred Turkish yoke. When these Powers, in 1830, arbitrarily assigned Crete to its Mussulman masters, they reserved the right to intervene in case of any outrage committed on the rights of humanity. The time to intervene has arrived, and the Powers must take away what they then shocked the conscience of the civilized world by giving. Yet what the Greek population, wherever it exists, most ardently desire is that the Governments of Western Europe would withhold their hands and leave them to drive out a race whom they still regard as invaders and usurpers. Meantime it well becomes our land, as the youngest daughter of European civilization, to stretch forth a friendly hand to the eldest, now in her utmost need. It becomes a republic which in its infancy broke the yoke of an oppressive government to sympathize with a people engaged in throwing off a yoke infinitely more odious—the yoke of a semi-barbarous tribe, alien to them in origin, in language, in religion, practicing detested customs, and treating their Christian subjects as an inferior and accursed race. What we may do for the Cretans will be received with no lack of gratitude, and will be recorded to the honor of the American name in the pages of history which are yet to speak of the deliverance of Crete. When our present Minister to Greece, Mr. Tuckerman, arrived in Athens, 700 Cretan children with their teachers came under the balcony of his hotel, and sang a hymn of gratitude. He had been the Secretary of a public meeting held a little more than two years ago in this City for the benefit of the Cretans; and the sympathy then shown, and the aid afforded, had relieved their suffering families, and encouraged the heroic asseretrs of Cretan liberty.

TELEGRAMS.

Mr. Bryant now read the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.
I cannot leave. My heart is with you. God speed.
JOHN P. C. SHANKS.

Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby arose and said: A dispatch just received at Washington from the Cretan Provisional Government, says:

It is with great satisfaction that we hear that public opinion in the United States still expresses itself strongly in favor of the struggling Cretans, and that there is some hope of a speedy recognition of Crete as an independent State. This generous measure on the part of such a nation will have great influence on the political regeneration of our island. The winter season has brought about a certain lukewarmness in the operations of the war. But, notwithstanding their immense difficulties, the Cretans have not and will not cease fighting for their liberty. One of our greatest drawbacks is the want of porvisions and munitions of war. Although Greece, the whole Hellenic race, and the friends of civilization and humanity throughout the world, have never ceased supporting the Cretan cause, the obstacles with which we have had to contend are very great, and we appeal to the generous sentiments of those who have always shown themselves the true friends of Cretan liberty.

Signed by the Provisional Government—A. J. Manoussakis, M. P. Skontondes, A. Bonbonlakis, A. Parashotokis and R. Pyrivakis. Countersigned by the Chief Clerk, J. Zatonlakis.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. BELLOWS.

Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows was introduced and received with loud applause. He said that he was sorry that he could not report himself as having visited Crete during his travels abroad. He had, however, been in the vicinity of the island. In spite of what their excellent Mayor said—he called him excellent because he hoped he would prove so, [applause]—he feared that all the people of this City were not aroused in behalf of Crete. Out of Boston, where $50,000 was raised for the cause, he thought very little had been done toward aiding the cause. Crete, as they saw here on the map, looked a very little place and a great way off, yet she was nearer to us, really, now that New-Orleans was on the day of which this was the anniversary when the battle of New-Orleans was fought. [Applause.] They were aware that there had been such progress that all parts of the world were more than ever turned to each other. Neglect to sympathize with other nations in distress was a crime. But it was not only because Crete represented a portion of the world on which the burning glass of deep interest was turned, and not only because of her historic ground, or on account of her noble and heroic struggle for liberty that she was of interest to us, but also because she was a representative of that debt of gratitude which we owed toward the venerable mother of civilization. It was for this that they were here to say that Crete should either be made independent or a part of that country (Greece) with which she was so much in affinity. It did not become Christian nations to shut themselves in and care not for the rest of the world. The cause of Crete, standing on the outposts of civilization as the representative of the whole Christian world, facing Eastern barbarism, was sacred to us as the cause of Christianity itself. Those who had not traveled in the Orient had but a slight notion of the abominable vices and oppressions that prevailed there. It made his blood boil to see the selfish indifference of France and Great Britain to the question which involved the future of the Christian Church, and of civilization. Their apathy was one of the most hateful exhibitions ever presented to the natives. [Applause.] Dr. Bellows dwelt upon the tyranny exercised on the banks of the Nile. It had filled him with dismay to see it. He told of the practices that he had seen in Egypt, and asked how much better it was in Turkey. That Turkish power had nothing but the passivity of the effete and worn out institutions of the East, but it was bolstered up and galvanized by jealousies among the great Powers. He wished Russia had the Hellespont to-day, [applause,] for it had shown some of the vigor of civilization in freeing the serfs. Crete was near to the Holy Land. To free Crete would go a long way toward freeing Syria—once a land flowing with milk and honey, but now a howling wilderness, except where, at a few missionary spots like Beyrout and Jerusalem, the fire of the Christian religion was kept burning to show how much better might be the condition of the land if western civilization were extended to it. He would not dwell upon the noble characteristics of the Greeks, but he wanted to remind them of the debt of gratitude which America owned to them. When he stood in Genoa, the birth-place of Columbus, he had asked himself where the old world would have been if the new world had not been discovered. If the tide of emigration had not flowed hither, probably it would have overflowed in the direction of Asia and Africa, and have done for them what it had done for America. For the benefits we had derived from that emigration, and were to derive, we owed something in return to the countries that had been thus deprived of its civilizing influences. Mr. Seward, who, he was happy to believe, has managed well our foreign relations, and with the stricture upon whose character he had never sympathized, was a statesman in whom he had very great confidence, and him the people might safely trust to do all that it was the part of the Government to do in this matter. But the American people individually had duties to perform, and he was ready to do his part. It was for them to say whether the moral power of this people should be brought to bear on the Congress to meet in Paris to consider the Cretan question.

He concluded by reading the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the war now going on between the people of Crete and the Turks, from its relation to the ultimate welfare of Christians throughout the East, and to the cause of Christian civilization, renders the struggle, so bravely maintained for more than two years by the heroic islanders, preeminently worthy of the sympathy of the American people and the intelligent advocacy of their representatives at home and abroad, as alike the cause of civic freedom and of Christianity, as opposed to barbarism and infidelity.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. CROSBY.

Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby said: Palestine, Greece, and England had contributed to give the world its present civilization. The first two had seen their decadences. Some thought the time of English decadence had come. But he believed that they were all to undergo a regeneration. He believed that the Jews would return to Jerusalem and become a great people; that Greece would regain her pristine position, and that England would have a new growth in New-England and the United States. Our people were not aware how much progress had been made in Greece during the last forty years. The religious freedom and education were more advanced than in the United States. He spoke of Greece, because the cause of Crete was the cause of Greece. It was a grievous wrong for a Government to be imposed on a people that differed in race, religion and customs from its governors. Crete could not be governed thus. Dr. Crosby pleaded the cause of the Cretans with vigor and eloquence, and concluded amid great applause.

ADDRESS OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher then came forward, and was received very warmly. He said he did not want to emphasize the importance of doing something political, and not merely exercising moral force in behalf of the Cretans. We were not part of the Convention called at Paris to interfere practically. There might come a time when it was deemed best to put forth the arm of war, but at present we could only properly exercise moral influence. The world was smaller than it used to be and the countries of it were nearer together. We did not care for the political aspects of the Eastern question in its effects upon the boundaries of European nations, but we wanted to put forth an influence in the cause of humanity. It was said that the Cretan rebellion languished, but it would not die. Crete was a school for heroes, and they were being tempered in the fire for the work they were yet to do. [Applause.] Some might say that we had enough to attend to at home, but though charity began at home it did not end there. Were we to wait till we had done everything for ourselves, and then take a long breath and look at the world? Was this in the spirit of the Apostle? The best way to take care of ourselves was to take care of others in all parts of the world. Some thought it all poetry and Quixotic to talk of Greece, her past and her present; but it was not. We could say to Greece that we sympathized with her and would succor her wounded while she stripped for the fight. If Greece had the money stolen from American Governments in a single year she could put her King in Byzantium in six months. [Great applause.] It was not Quixotic to talk of a resurrection for Greece. Louis Kossuth, a few years ago, passed through this country "scattering pearls"—he would not finish the quotation. He to-day was in Hungary and Hungary was reconstituted. So would Poland be. There were things that all men hated or failing were not men. [Applause.] Oppressive power all hated. He called on them to hate the oppressive power of the Mussulman (not of the Turk who was a mere accident.) He would not say a word against the Turkish common people, for whom he hoped one day to plead, but as now organized the Turkish nation was a despotic power that should be put down. The christian principle was love with a codicil—"abhor that which is evil." He called on them to hate Turkish oppression. He said "clear the ring and let Greece have a fair fight." It might make some difference with the spindles of Manchester, but Manchester was not Jerusalem. [Applause.] It might make some difference with the Lord of Paris, but he was not the Lord God. [Great applause.] Nations had a right to their own autonomy. He owned himself outside of his family, and nations owned themselves. Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina might have asserted their independence by constitutional methods had they had the weight of a feather of grievance; but when they attempted to assert their individuality to promote opppression, and continue it, they must be put down. [Applause.] Crete had just cause for asserting her individuality against the oppressions of the Turks, though the Cretens had made themselves dear to every lover of liberty everywhere. The love of liberty should be a sentiment, and not a selfishness. [Applause.] It was not enough for him that America was free. South America, Europe, the whole world should be free. For us to assert the rights of the people here let the light of our liberty stream across the ocean, wake up hope in the nations, and be the guide of the nations that hope. America was the patron of liberty the world around. Crete was the drum that called Europe to battle, and when she sounded the advance the cotinent should respond. He appealed to them to stand by every people on the globe who were trying to be like us, free men. He left the Cretans at the door of the Christian feelings of the American people.

ADDRESS OF HON. S. L. WOODFORD.

Hon. Stewart L. Woodford made the last address. He said that at this late hour he should not trespass upon their attention. The words that had been uttered had struck the key-note of the public sentiment on this subject. Two and a half years ago we had heard the news of a revolt in Crete, and still that noble people was struggling against the Ottoman power. He doubted if ever in history was exhibited such noble self-devotion as the Cretans have shown. Gen. Woodford dwelt upon the desolation and cruelty which the Turks had inflicted on the land of the Cretans. No war had ever been waged between Christians and Moslems in which more cruelty was practiced than by the Turks in this contest, and none in which women and men had shown such noble instances of self-sacrifice. America sent word to the Congress of Nations at Paris, if they would have peace, to have regard for the peace and the struggles of other nations. The Holy Land was under the heel of the Turk. As they were Christian men he urged them to give their earnest sympathy to the struggling Cretans.

At the close of this address the resolution given above, and the following, which had been read each at the conclusion of some one of the preceding speeches, were unanimously adopted.

*Resolved*, That the immunity from dynastic complications, enjoyed by the United States, renders it at once the duty and privilege of our country to exert her national and popular influence in behalf of the oppressed and in the interests of Christian civilization; and that, therefore, while we, as a Government, follow the parting advice of Washington, and avoid "entangling alliances" with foreign countries, we are bound as religious freemen to give of our substance and our moral encouragement to the Christians of the East, now struggling bravely in the Island of Crete against the barbaric power of the Turks, and that we respectfully ask the Government of the United States to use its influence to put an end to the atrocious warfare now desolating Candia.

*Resolved*, That the deplorable condition of sixty thousand Cretans, chiefly old men, women and children, now in exile at Athens, while their husbands, fathers and brothers are heroically resisting the Turkish despots, who have outraged the Christian sentiment of the world by their barbarous treatment of captives taken in battle, justly demand the benevolent intervention of a prosperous and free people to alleviate their sufferings; and that we earnestly recommend our fellow-citizens to contribute to the fund now being raised for the relief of the Cretan fugitives, and that an executive committee be appointed to receive subscriptions.

*Resolved*, That we recognize in the present crisis of the conflict between Crete and Turkey the invincible fortitude of the one and the effects of despotism on the other, in connection with the selfish neutrality of the leading European Powers, a providential opportunity to express and vindicate American principles of faith and freedom in the East.

Theadoption of the resolutions having been announced by the Chairman, the meeting was adjourned.

# A MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

### Stephen Abbott Tells why he Killed A. M. Bronson—A Struggle for Life.

On Thursday last Stephen Abbott, who has been on trial in New-Haven for the murder of Apollos M. Bronson, made a confession, the material portions of which are the following:

He says he had agreed with Bronson to help to poison a man named Welton, and burn his barn, for which he had received money and a gun in advance. After they met in a barn at night when both were under the influence of liquor. Abbott says Bronson had a jug; it had liquor in it, and he was going to fill for me to take up to Henry Welton. I told him that I would have no hand in it. He said I had got to, for I had took the gun to bind the bargain. I told him I would have no act or part in anything further. He insisted upon it. I told him I would expose the whole plan when I went up to Waterville. He said: "D—n you, will you?" and clutched the ax that stood behind the door. He came toward me with the ax. There was a plank put up in the centre of the barn that McCook used to plane out little slats for a fence. I dodged around that, and he struck at me, but when the ax came down I grabbed it by the handle, and I never let go of it again. We had quite a struggle for the mastership of the ax; I got the ax from him. He then got a strip of board, and struck at me with it. He hit me a blow so that at the time I was arrested my left arm, from the elbow to the shoulder, was black and blue. I struck him with the ax flat-ways, or I meant to do so. He fell upon his knees and grabbed me by the legs. We had a good tussle before I got free, but I still held on to the ax. I came upon my feet about the same time that he did. We were both down at that time. He grabbed me by the knees, and that put me over backward. He hung to me like a tick. When I got liberated from him I hit him again. He dove for me again, but I got out of his reach that time. I struck him again, and he lay senseless. I did not strike him more than three times. The last time I struck him I think I hit him in the back or side of the head. When he lay there and did not show fight, I went and took hold of him and lifted him up, and found he was dead. I had no idea of killing him. I went to the door, and I thought I would go and tell Mr. Hinman what I had done. My courage failed me, or the devil put it in my head not to go. I went to the door, as I said, and the thought struck me that Mr. Cook and his man would be there before I could get back from Mr. Hinman's and get him around there. The thought struck me that I would hide him under the floor. I knew the planks were laid down loosely. The cuts on him must have been made in the scuffle by the axe, or the wabble of the axe, in striking him, or in some such way. I never used a knife on him. I put him under the floor. I lifted up the bed and put it up in the corner, on a shelf. I picked up the boards we had scattered around in our scuffle, and I picked up what bloody shavings I saw around there, and put them under the floor. Mr. Cook worked in the barn all the next day, right over the body of this man. I bound up my thumb, which was cut. I was in and around there till night, and I staid in the barn that night. About 8 o'clock, I think it was Thursday morning, I took up the floor and took him and carried him toward that point east of where they bed oysters. I took the money out of his pockets. There was a ten dollar bill, a five, a two and some small currency—not over $25 in all. I took the body off toward the point, about two hundred rods. I laid him down on the beach, and took off my clothes and stripped myself, and waded out where the water was three or four feet deep, on the flats, and gave him a shove from me in the direction of the Light-house. I saw him float some four or five rods from me, in a southeast direction. I then came back to the barn, and took the bloody feather tick and ripped it open, and shook the feathers out on the floor of the barn. In our struggle, in running back and forth, we got the bed all blood. I took the tick and the other clothes and burned them on the same ground where Bronson had burned up the straw tick the Tuesday night before we went to New-Haven, to get rid of the bugs. I picked up shavings and put them on the fire, so that it would burn more readily. I went into the barn then and looked for blood around on the floor. There were some spots of blood, and I took the axe and shaved them off and poured down some paint, and took some shavings and rubbed it around, to hide the marks of blood I carried Bronson's watch over to Roger Allen's, and gave it to Mrs. Allen. Her husband was digging potatoes. I went out to where he was and told him I had left the watch with Mrs. Allen. I had a conversation with him about it before. About 11 o'clock I came to town. I staid around till it must have been 8 in the evening. I calculated to have gone up on the 5 o'clock train, but I missed it. I took Bronson's coat and swapped it with a man in Lockwood's saloon. I went back and staid in Hinman's hay loft that night. I got up early the next morning and came over to New-Haven. I went home and dug potatoes, and worked for J. Thompson one or two days. They arrested me about 8 o'clock in the evening the next Friday.

# THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.

### Examination of the Alleged Robbers of the Merchants' Union Express Company.

The examination of Isaac Marsh *alias* Isaac S. Morton, and Charles Bullard *alias* Charles E. Thompson for the alleged robbery near Yonkers of a car belonging to the Merchants' Union Express Company was, after several adjournments because of the absence of Mr. William T. Howe, the counsel for the prisoners, this morning resumed before Justice Ferris in the Grand Jury Room in the Court-house at White Plains. Notwithstanding the absence of Mr. Howe on this occasion also the examination was proceeded with.

Before any witnesses were called, however, Morton, one of the prisoners, put in, on behalf of himself and Thornton, a protest against any further proceedings being had, which was entered upon the minutes of the Justice.

Putnam W. Brown, the messenger who had charge of the car at the time of the robbery, was then called to the stand, and being examined by District Attorney Dyckman testified as follows:

I left Buffalo at 7 o'clock, on the morning of the 30th of April, 1868, in charge of an express car, owned by the Merchants Union Express Company, attached to a New-York Central Express train. The witness, after giving a detailed account of the various sources from which he had received valuables, then proceeded as follows: I remember of having $12,000 when I left Albany at about ten o'clock on the night of the 30th of April; after the train had left Greenbush for New-York I made up my bed on the top of the safe and a packing trunk and lay down and went to sleep; I was awakened during the night, not far from Garrison's, I think, by a man holding my wrist with one hand and holding a revolver to my head with the other; he told me to keep quiet or he would blow my brains out, or something to that effect; I think I then made an effort to get up; the next thing I remember is that he, with a companion, had me on the floor of the car; they then tried to handcuff me, with my hands behind me, and succeeded in doing it with my hands in front; I recognize in the prisoners the men who did this; they then took the key of the safe out of my pocket, next tied my feet together, then tied my hands and feet in a bunch, and then tied me to the stove; they then threw a buffalo robe over me to hinder me from seeing, and began to fumble with the safe, trying to unlock it; I think they succeeded, because I heard them rumaging it; I heard them talking, but so low that I could not distinguish anything they said; I had at about this time shaken the buffalo robe off a little, and the men then threw a canvass bag over my head; there were at this time side-lights and hand-lights both burning in the car; the men were when I first saw them disguised; they had black masks over their faces; they were about an hour working at the safe and in it, putting the packages and valuables into bags; at least I judge so, because I heard one say, "your bag is heavier than mine;" before leaving the car they put a gag into my mouth; I think they got out at about Sixtieth-street; I presume they went out through the side door; the train stopped, I think, two or three times after they had got in; I was found in the condition I have described in Hudson-street, near Leonard, by the driver and a man named Joseph Stringer; the safe was then open and nothing was in it except empty bags; while they were trying to bind me I resisted; the pistol frightened me; I subsequently saw these men in Toronto, Canada, where they went by the names of Morton and Thompson.

The examination is still going on.

### Annual Report of the Board of Excise.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise have furnished their report to the Governor of their proceedings during the past year.

They state that during that period there has been exhibited much less evidence of opposition than formerly; nearly all litigation has ceased, and a general disposition to observe the law and promote its proper execution is noticeable.

But one suit has been instituted against the Board during the year in this City, and that involving a question of jurisdiction between the late Mayor and the Board in reference to granting licenses—and but one other suit in the County of Queens, which is nearly at an end.

During the year, the Board have had before them for investigation 2,297 complaints; 457 licenses were revoked, 564 were dismissed as not established, and 40 indefinitely postponed.

Since the present law went into operation the number of places in New-York and Brooklyn, in which intoxicating liquors are publicly sold, has been reduced 2,419. The Board think that 7,301 places in the City of New-York and Brooklyn in which liquor is sold during eighteen hours each day, except Sundays, afford abundant accommodation to those by whom it is deemed a necessity.

A record kept for a period of eight months in 1865 showed 3,516 arrests for intoxication on Sundays, and 3,380 for the same cause on the following Tuesdays of each week—the 135 excess on Sundays indicating, doubtless, the number that a want of occupation on the Sabbath leaves the easier victims of intemperate habits.

In the thirteen months during which the present Excise law has been in force, at the date of the last report, it was proved that 6,021 arrests were made on the Tuesdays, against only 2,514 on the Sundays of the same weeks; and this 3,507 excess of Tuesday over Sunday arrests, according to the ratio shown for the prior eight months, comes considerably short of the number of scenes of disorder of which the Sabbath had been relieved. And it should be remarked that some portions of the Sunday arrests, under the present Excise law, have been of persons who have gone out of the district and drank so much liquor that they fell into the hands of the Police on their return.

The following table shows in detail the arrests for intoxication on Sundays and Tuesdays, for the year next preceding the 1st of November last; and to this detailed statement is added the aggregate of such arrests for the period from Jan. 1, 1867, to Nov. 1, 1867:

| Month. | Year | No. of Sundays. | Arrests. | No. of Tuesdays | Arrests. | Excess of Tuesday over Sunday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| November | 1867 | 4 | 186 | 4 | 401 | 215 |
| December | 1867 | 5 | 209 | 5 | 584 | 375 |
| January | 1868 | 4 | 154 | 4 | 373 | 219 |
| February | 1868 | 4 | 203 | 4 | 398 | 196 |
| March | 1868 | 5 | 283 | 5 | 704 | 421 |
| April | 1868 | 4 | 225 | 4 | 450 | 225 |
| May | 1868 | 5 | 349 | 4 | 533 | 184 |
| June | 1868 | 4 | 257 | 5 | 636 | 379 |
| July | 1868 | 4 | 250 | 4 | 445 | 195 |
| August | 1868 | 5 | 456 | 4 | 479 | 23 |
| September | 1868 | 4 | 316 | 5 | 721 | 405 |
| October | 1868 | 4 | 377 | 4 | 533 | 156 |
| F'm Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 | 1868 | 43 | 1,998 | 44 | 4,777 | 2,779 |
| Total | | 95 | 5,263 | 96 | 11,034 | 5,771 |

The whole period covered by the table, it will be observed, includes 95 Sundays and 96 Tuesdays. The entire number of Sunday arrests for intoxication on those days was 5,263, and the whole number of Tuesday arrests for the same cause was 11,034. This gives on an average 55 arrests of persons for intoxication on each Sunday, and of 114 such arrests on each Tuesday, being a daily excess of cases of intoxication on Tuesday over those of Sunday of 59, and an aggregate excess for the period of Tuesday over Sunday intoxication of 5,771 cases.

The amounts received for licenses since the organization of the Board are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| The amount collected during the eleven months covered by our first report was | $1,295,449 26 |
| The amount received during the eight months covered by our second report was | 1,305,002 27 |
| Richmond County—Justice Haggerty | 100 00 |
| Gravesend—Justice Johnson | 108 00 |
| Queens County—Amount collected by Attorney of the Board | 2,355 00 |
| Total | $8,363 00 |
| Amount of interest received and distributed during the past year | $7,621 63 |

### The Society for the Prevention of Gambling.

This Society has published its annual report in which appear the following figures: Receipts—$23,975. Disbursements—Rent of office, $350; salaries, $2,500; special service, (detective,) $19,720; stationery, fuel, printing, postage, advertising, revenue stamps, janitor, $625 58. Total, $23,395 58. Cash on hand, $579 42. Number of employes reported as frequenting gambling houses, 1,034; public gambling houses closed through the workings of this Association, 317.

### Workingwomen's Association.

The Workingwomen's Association held a regular meeting last night, at No. 18 Cooper Institute. Miss Susan B. Anthony introduced Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, who spoke of the great progress of industrial coöperation in England and France, saying that there were 8,000 coöperative associations of mechanics in the latter country. She advised the Workingwomen's Association to become incorporated, also to select from their number a committee to wait on popular lecturers and request them to speak occasionally for the fund of the Association. Mrs. Rose suggested that when sufficient means were raised, that a savings bank or insurance company should be established by women under the tutelage of an experienced man, where the officers and employes should be of the gentler sex. The speaker deplored the defective education of women in comparison with men, few of them understanding any trade or pursuit sufficiently well to earn a good living at it, and urged watchmaking, jewelry, pencil making, thimble making, &c., as suitable industries for them. She advocated female suffrage, but said that suffrage would not furnish work, and that coöperation was the only salvation for workers of either sex.

Committees were appointed both to secure incorporation, and to solicit lecturers.

Miss Anthony said that a school for female telegraphing had been established in the Cooper Institute, free of charge.

Mrs. Dr. Hallock proposed sending a delegation to the Female Suffrage Convention, in Washington, 19th inst., and one was named.

Miss Anthony said that twelve bills were now before the Senate and House of Representatives proposing an amendment of the Constitution which should permit women to vote. She was now in communication with a number of wealthy ladies, wives of leading merchants and bankers of this City, who desired to aid the Association in a comprehensive and permanent way.

Miss Shirley Darce also spoke.

The meeting was very interesting, and adjourned to Friday, 22d inst., at the same place.

### The Laws of Health—A Lecture to Young Men.

A lecture was delivered last evening at No. 161 Fifth-avenue, under the auspices of the Central Organization of the Young Men's Christian Association, by Edmund R. Peaslee, M. D.

Though announced especially for young men, it was nevertheless devoted to the general laws of health, equally applicable to all ages and both sexes. Owing, however, to the nature of the advertisement doubtless, but one lady had the boldness to be present.

The present lecture being intended as the introductory one to a series of six, on the same subject, it was chiefly devoted to laying a foundation for those to follow. The lecturer described the elements necessary to maintain human life and health, namely—air, food, drink, light and electricity, also the component parts of the human body—consisting of fifteen in all—and illustrated the necessity of selecting those articles of food combining those elements; and, therefore, capable of communicating to the human system a perfectly active and healthful organization.

The Doctor announced, at the close of his lecture that those which were to follow would be necessarily more minute, less technical and proportionately important to the young men forming a promiscuous audience. It was announced that these lectures would be continued on Friday evening of each week

### Justice Dowling on the Police Regulations.

In consequence of the recent order from Superintendent Kennedy, in relation to the change of tour duty of the patrolmen in the Department, in which the following sentence occurred:

"The members of the section performing patrol duty from 7 to 9 o'clock A. M. will not convey prisoners arrested by them during the evening or night tours to Court until after being relieved at 9 o'clock A. M."

The number of prisoners arriving at the Tombs Court has been a very small one, as Justice Dowling yesterday addressed the following letter to the Police Superintendent:

POLICE COURT, FIRST DISTRICT, HALL OF JUSTICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.

DEAR SIR: Please to take notice that under sanction of section 29 of chapter 508 of laws of 1860, I shall continue each day to open Police Court for the arraignment of persons arrested, as I have always done, at the hour of 7 A. M. in Winter and 6 A. M. in Summer, and that I do so in order to carry out, for the benefit of persons arrested, the policy, spirit and letter of section 30 of the Metropolitan Police law, in these words, "If the Magistrate is not holding Court such offender shall be detained in a Station-house until the next public sitting of the Magistrate, and no longer, but shall be then conveyed without delay before the Magistrate, to be dealt with according to law." I perceive that you have issued an order, the necessary effect of which will be to keep, for some hours after my public sitting commences each morning, many persons unduly detained. You will, of course, perceive that to persist in the order would be to subject the officers to prosecution for false imprisonment, so that, on the score of justice to your department, if not of justice to those detained, it would be advisable to concur with me in carrying out the letter and spirit of the act I have quoted.

Yours truly,
JOSEPH DOWLING, Police Justice.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

### The Police Pay Movement—Action of the Board of Commissioners.

Superintendent Kennedy yesterday issued an order (No. 556) to the Captains of Police, in which he inclosed a series of resolutions adopted by the Board of Commissioners in relation to the proposed movement for increased pay on the part of the Captains and Sergeants. The following are the resolutions referred to:

*Resolved*, That meetings of officers of the Metropolitan Police force at the Central Department, to devise and procure legislative action in favor of an increase of the salaries of the officers, are disapproved.

*Resolved*, That the subscription or contribution of money by members of the Metropolitan Police force, to be used in the attempt to influence Legislative action in favor of an increase of the salaries or compensation of officers or members of the force, is disapproved.

*Resolved*, That members of the Metropolitan Police force will not be permitted to be absent from the Metropolitan Police District without leave of the Board, to be specially granted in each case. Leaves of absence will not be granted to any member for the purpose of attending the Legislature, with a view, or for the purpose, of influencing Legislative action.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent by the Superintendent to the Captain of each precinct, with instructions that they be read to the members of the force under their respective commands.

### The Rogers Murder—Rewards Offered for Information.

The Mayor, as may be seen by reference to an advertisement in our columns, offers a reward of $1,000, and a guarantee against prosecution, to the man who accompanied the murderer of Mr. Rogers, if he will present himself. Another reward of a like sum is offered to the person who addressed an envelope to "James Logan, City," which was found in the pocket torn from the murderer when struggling with his victim, when he presents himself and proves his identity. Other rewards are offered for certain specified information desired, and one of $2,500 for such information as will lead to the arrest of James Logan, a discharged convict, description of whom is given in the advertisement referred to, in detail. The Mayor pledges himself personally responsible for the payment of any or all of these sums.

### Justice Bedford Abandons a Paying Business.

The new City Judge, Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., voluntarily abandons the right given him by precedent to act in the "landlord and tenant dispossess proceedings" which has hitherto yielded a handsome revenue. A notice to this effect was yesterday posted up in the Judge's Chambers, concluding as follows, and signed by him: "Although it is a business of a very lucrative character (yielding from $15,000 to $20,000 a year,) yet, in my opinion, it is not a proper or appropriate business for me. I shall not, therefore, entertain proceedings in that kind of practice, but am determined, as far as I am concerned, to allow it to return to its former and legitimate channel, where it once was and where it properly and unquestionably belongs, viz., to the courts of the civil and marine justices of this City."

### Increase of Labor at the New-York Post Office.

The increase of work at the Post Office of this City is admirably suggested by the following figures:

| | Dec., 1867. | Dec., 1868. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mail letters delivered | 1,159,998 | 1,434,807 | 274,809 |
| Drop letters delivered | 524,766 | 681,482 | 156,716 |
| Papers delivered | 154,050 | 288,718 | 134,688 |
| Letters collected | 1,489,947 | 3,360,785 | 870,638 |

### Correction.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your paper of Thursday morning, in reference to the murder of James Shanley, aged 16, who died Saturday morning, your reporter says that the prisoner McCutcheon was one of his associates. This is not so. When the deceased, James Shanley, went into the store he was with two friends. The prisoner McCutcheon was sitting in the store at the time they went in. James Shanley was a native of New-York. A FRIEND OF THE DECEASED.

# GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Greece and the Eastern Question.—The cause of Greece found an eloquent and learned advocate in J. Frederick De Peyster last evening. He delivered his lecture at the Bloomingdale Lyceum. He was introduced by Rev. Dr. Peters. We are told that the modern Greeks are an enlightened, moral and brave people, eminently superior to their oppressors the Turks; that they are especially deserving of the sympathy and support of the American people, being kindred to them in their ideas and institutions. They have an excellent free school system, similar to our own. In Athens the late President Felton found that nearly all the maids of honor to the late Queen were graduates of Mr. Hill's American School in that city, and received a liberal and virtuous course of instruction. Mr. De Peyster believed that the Monroe Doctrine, if worth anything, should be applied in the Levant to aid Greece, with its 14,000,000 of educated and progressive inhabitants, to throw off the tyranny of Turkey, with its 3,000,000 of barbarous and untutored people. He concluded by saying that Greece, through her advanced civilization, must eventually break the thraldom which now enslaves her.

Ninth Assembly District Union Republican Executive Committee.—The Union Republican Executive Committee of the Ninth Assembly District met last evening, at the headquarters, Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets, and organized by electing S. L. Macomber, Chairman; Edward F. Brown, Vice-Chairman, and D. W. C. Clark, Secretary. The proceedings of organizing the Committee were conducted with the greatest harmony. The meeting adjourned for one week, when the usual Committees will be appointed.

Funeral of Rev. Benjamin Wheeler.—Rev. Benjamin Wheeler, of the Baptist Church, died on Tuesday, at Port Richmond, S. I. He was beloved and respected by all who knew him. He had been for thirty-five years in the ministry. His funeral took place yesterday at 2 P. M. at the Port Richmond Baptist Church and was largely attended. The services were conducted by Rev. Wm. Morris, of Brooklyn; Rev. Mr. Bonner and Rev. D. W. Sherwood. The remains were interred at Factoryville.

Workingmen's Union.—A meeting of the Union was held last evening for the purpose of electing officers, with the following result: President, W. J. Jessup; First Vice-President, Mr. Luker; Second Vice-President, Frank Hewlett; Recording Secretary, Mr. Browning; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Jessup; Assistant Secretary, Mr. Hewett; Financial Secretary, Mr. Young.

Fatal Accident. — Last evening Thomas Lahey, a longshoreman, fell through the hatchway of the Steamer *England*, lying at Pier No. 47 North River, and was instantly killed. The body was removed to No. 533 Washington-street, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

Fire in Seventh-street.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the dining saloon corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street, doing a damage of $700. The premises are insured for $11,000 in the Globe, Park, Peter Cooper and Williamsburg City Insurance companies.

# FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 8—11 A. M.
Consols open at 92¾ for money, and 93 for account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 75. The Stock market opened quiet and steady. Erie, 26¾; Illinois, 95¾.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Jan. 8—11 A. M.
United States Five-twenty Bonds. 79⅝@79¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 8—11 A. M.
Cotton—The market opens quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 87,000 bales, of which 20,000 were taken for export, and 13,000 on speculation. The total stock in port and on shipboard is estimated at 256,000 bales, of which 94,000 are from America.

Breadstuffs—Wheat, 11s. 10d@12s. ℔ cental for California White, 10s.@10s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 27s.@27s. 3d. for Western Canal. Corn, 37s. 3d. ℔ quarter for Old Mixed Western, and 35s. 6d. for New. Oats, 3s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Peas, 44s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian.

Provisions—Pork, 92s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 105s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 70s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 70s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 56s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

Produce—Resin, 6s. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 16s. for fine. Petroleum, 7d. ℔ gallon for spirits, and 1s. 7d. for refined. Tallow, 47s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 29s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Linseed Oil, £30 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £12 ℔ ton for thin Oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 8.
Tallow, 46s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Sperm Oil, £92 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £37 ℔ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 56s. 6d. Sugar, 36s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

ANTWERP, Friday, Jan. 8.
Petroleum, 54f.@54½f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 8—1 P. M.
Consols, 92¾ for both money and the account. The Stock market is dull.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 8—1 P. M.
Cotton—The market is unchanged. The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is estimated at 283,000 bales, of which 117,000 bales are from the United States.

Provisions—Pork firm. Bacon, 56s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Cheese, 71s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 71s. ℔ cwt.

Produce—Naval Stores are firm. Tallow, 47s ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Friday, Jan. 8.
Cotton—The market is unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 8—2 P. M.
Trade Report—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is less favorable, and causes a dullness in the Cotton market.

Breadstuffs—Wheat dull and unchanged. Flour quiet. Corn, 37s.@37s. 3d. ℔ quarter for old Mixed Western, and 35s.@35s. 3d. for new. Peas, 45s. ℔ quarter for Canadian.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 8—4:30 P. M.
Consols close at 92¾ for money, and 92¾@92⅞ for the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 75. Stocks heavy; Eries, 26¼; Illinois, 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 8—4:30 P. M.
Cotton—The market closed firmer, and the sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales. Middling Uplands on the spot, 11d.; to arrive, 11d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d.

Breadstuffs—No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 10s.@10s. 2d. ℔ cental. Flour, 27s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 37s. ℔ quarter for old Mixed Western, and 35s. for new.

Provisions—Lard, 72s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 8—4:30 P. M.
Linseed Oil, £27 15s. ℔ ton. Tallow, 46s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 56s. 6d.@57s.

ANTWERP, Friday, Jan. 8.
Petroleum firm but unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Jan. 8—Evening.
American Bonds closed firm; Five-twenties, 79⅝@79¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Friday, Jan 8.
Bourse weak; Rentes, 70f. 17c.

HAVRE, Friday, Jan. 8—Evening.
Cotton market closed dull; Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 127f.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 8.
Sugar—The market is more animated; the stock on hand is small, and some grades are scarce.

# DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Friday, Jan. 8.
Exchange on New-York 1-10 off buying, 1-10 premium selling. Flour—Low grades active; other grades dull; $5 25@$6 75 for Low to Good Spring Extras. Wheat dull; No. 1, $1 21@$1 23; No. 2, $1 13@$1 14. Corn dull and declined ½c.@1½c.; sales at 54c. for Old No. 2; No. 2 Kiln Dried, 54½c.; New, 52½c.@53½c. for No. 1; 48½c.@49½c. for No. 2. Oats firmer; No. 2, 46½c.@47c.; rejected, 44½c.@45c. Rye quiet and advanced ½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 14@$1 14½c.; No. 2, $1 13. Barley dull at $1 64@$1 65 for No. 2. Highwines dull at 93c. Provisions less active. Mess Pork, $23, cash. Lard, 19c. Sweet-pickled Hams, 16c. Short Rib Middles, 14½c., loose. Short Clear Sides, 15½c. Dressed Hogs active at $11 50@$12 25. Live Hogs firm at $9 20@$9 25 for light shipping; $9 60@$10 60 for good to choice packing. Beef Cattle firm at $4 12½@$4 75 for Cows; $7@$7 50 good to choice Steers. Receipts to-day—19,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 2,500 bushels Oats, 4,600 bushels Rye, 4,600 Hogs. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, 4,200 bushels Barley, 14,000 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 8.
Cotton market excited and advanced ¾c.; Middlings, 26c.; receipts, to-day, 6,527 bales; receipts for the week, gross, 26,958 bales; net, 25,756 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 15,086 bales; to the Continent, 7,964 bales; coastwise, 13,852 bales; exports, to-day, 8,488 bales, including 3,822 bales shipped to Mobile for shipment; stock, 122,483 bales; sales, to-day, 9,500 bales; sales of the week, 29,800 bales. Gold, 135¼. Exchange—Sterling, 146¾; Commercial, 145⅝@146⅛; New-York Sight, ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. discount. Sugar firm; Common 9½c.@10½c.; Prime, 12¾c.; Yellow Clarified, 14c.@14¼c. Molasses firm; Common, 60c.@62c.; Prime, 68c.@70c.; Choice, 72c.@75c. Flour firm for low grades; Superfine, $7 50; Double Extra, $7 70@$7 75; Treble Extra, $8@$8 50. Corn scarce; White, 78c.; Yellow, 80c. Oats easy at 66c.@68c. Bran dull at $1 30. Hay—Prime, $26@$27. Pork firm at $30 50@$30 75. Bacon scarce; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c. Lard firm at 19¼c. for tierce, and 20c. for keg. Whisky quiet; Western rectified, $1 10@$1 15. Coffee—Fair, 14½c.@14¾c.; Prime, 16½c.@16¾c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 8.
Flour firm and in good demand; Family, $7 75@$8. Wheat firm at $1 70 for No. 2; market bare of No. 1. Corn firm at 63c. Oats firm at 60c.@61c. Barley quiet at $1 35 for No. 1. Cotton firmer and higher; Middling, 26c. Whisky dull and unchanged; sales at 98c. Live Hogs firm at $10@$11. Dressed Hogs, $11 50@$12 50; receipts, 1,800 head. Provisions irregular; more sellers than buyers. Sales of Mess Pork at $30, buyer January. Bulk Meats firm and quiet; Shoulders sold at 12c.; Sides held at 14c.@15c.@15¾c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Bacon quiet; Shoulders 14c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@18c. Lard firm and unsettled; but little demand; sales of Steam, Head and Gut, at 18c.; Steam Leaf, 18¾c.@18½c.; Prime Kettle, demand ceased; consumption demand light. Green Meats unchanged. Exchange firm.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 8.
Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Prime to choice Fall, $1 50@$1 52; Spring, $1 27@$1 30. Corn dull; Choice White and Yellow, 84c.@86c. Oats quiet, 55c.@58c. Barley—Fall and Fancy Spring, $2@$2 25. Rye steady at $1 28@$1 30. Whisky steady at 97½c. Pork dull; Choice Mess held at $30. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18c.; Sugar Cured Hams, 18c. Lard firm; Tierce held at 19c.; Keg, 20c. Hogs firm at $9@$10 50. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Corn, 9,500 bushels; Oats, 4,200 bushels; Barley, 1,100 bushels; Hogs, 1,600 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 8.
Cotton firmer; Middling Uplands, 27½c.@27¾c. Middling Orleans, 28½c. Flour dull and weak: Iowa and Wisconsin Extra Family, $7 50@$7 75; Indiana, $10. Wheat drooping; Red, $1 85@$2; Amber, $2 04@$2 08. Rye, $1 60@$1 65. Corn dull: New Yellow, 93c.@96c.; Old do., $1 12. Oats dull at 72c.@75c. for Western; 65c.@70c. for Pennsylvania. Quercitron Bark—No. 1 declined, $40. Groceries unchanged. Provisions excited but closed advancing. Mess Pork, $29 50. Lard, 19½c.@20c. in bbls.; 21c. in kegs. Whisky dull at $1 02@$1 05.

OSWEGO, Friday, Jan. 8.
Flour unchanged, with only a moderate demand; sales 1,000 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. Wheat firm and quiet; sales 300 bushels choice White Canada at $2 20; No. Milwaukee Club held at $1 75. Corn quiet; sales 400 bushels No. 1 at $1 03. Barley and Rye nominal, Corn Meal, $2 30 ℔ cwt. Millfeed steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $38@$40 ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—On Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 95c.; to Albany, 67c.

NORFOLK, Friday, Jan. 8.
Cotton—Net receipts of the week, 3,308 bales; receipts coastwise, 520 bales; total receipts of the week, 3,828 bales. Exports coastwise, 2,883 bales. Stock on hand, in store and on shipboard, not cleared, 2,097 bales. The market is excited; Low Middling, 24½c.@24¾c. Sales of the week, 184 bales.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 8.
Cotton firm; Middling Uplands, 27c. Flour dull and market favors buyers. Wheat firm; Prime to Choice Red at $2 25. Corn dull; White, 85c.@90c.; Yellow, 88c.@92c. Oats dull at 65c.@70c. Mess Pork, $30. Bacon active; Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17¾c.; Shoulders, 14½c.@14¾c. Hams, 19c.@20c. Lard firm at 19c.@20c.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Jan. 8.
Cotton excited: Middlings, 27c.@27¼c.; receipts, 1,038 bales; exports, 1,601 bales; receipts of the week, 6,846 bales; exports, 10,769 bales; stock, 8,564 bales. Flour—Superfine, $7@$7 25. Corn, 65c. Oats scarce; sales at 68c., in store. Pork, $29 50. Lard, 18¾c.@19c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 12c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 16c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 8.
Flour dull and without change. Wheat nominal; no demand. Corn in good demand for New; Old quiet; sales twenty cars New at 80c.@81c., on track and in store; 3,000 bushels Old at 95c., in store. Oats, Rye and Barley inactive and nominally unchanged. Highwines better; 95c. offered and refused. Pork, $30, and firm. Lard 20c., and firm. Dressed Hogs, $13@$13 50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Jan. 8.
Cotton—Net receipts of the week ending Jan. 7, 4,996 bales; coastwise, 51 bales. Total, 5,047 bales. Exports to Great Britain, none; to other foreign ports, none; coastwise, 4,674 bales. Sales of the week, 2,279 bales. Stock on hand, 17,362 bales. The market is dull and easier. Middlings, 26¼c.; sea Island, 60c.@$1 30.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Jan. 8.
Cotton—Net receipts of the week, 335 bales Sea Islands, 14,015 bales Uplands; coastwise, 160 bales Sea Islands; total, 14,501 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 3,377 bales; to the Continent, 3,645 bales; coastwise, 8,312 bales Uplands, and 311 Sea Islands. Stock—3,598 bales Sea Islands, and 42,644 Uplands. Cotton quiet, with more sellers than buyers. Middlings, 25¾c.@26¼c. Sales of the week, 6,300 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Jan. 8.
Tobacco—Sales 69 hhds.; Lugs to Cutting Leaf, $5@$17. Cotton, 26c. Wheat, $1 90. Corn, 65c. Oats, 60c. Rye, $1 45 in bulk in store. Mess Pork, $30. Bulk Meats steady. Lard, 19c.@19½c. for tierce. Bacon—Hams, 18½c., packed. Highwines, $1. Flour—Superfine, $5 50@$6.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Jan. 8.
Cotton—Receipts of the week, 10,686 bales; Exports to Great Britain, 2,919 bales; to other foreign ports, none; coastwise, 3,623 bales; stock, 54,042 bales; sales 10,050 bales. Sales to-day 2,000 bales; Middlings, 25c.@26c. Market opened quiet and closed irregular and excited at the outside figure. Receipts, 1,319 bales; exports, 355 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Jan. 8.
Cotton—The total receipts of the week have been 469 bales; exports coastwise, 698 bales. Stock on hand and on shipboard, 576 bales. The sales of the week have been 275 bales. Market steady. No sales to day.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Friday, Jan. 8.
Flour—Sales of Amber at $11. Wheat dull and lower; Amber, $1 76. Corn declining; sales of New at 63c.@63½c. Oats declining: No. 1 and Michigan, 56c. Rye dull and nominally lower. Dressed Hogs unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Jan. 8.
Spirits Turpentine quiet at 46½c. Resin—Strained to No. 1, $2@$3 50. Crude Turpentine advanced 5c.; quoted at $2 25@$3 25. Tar advanced to $2 25. Cotton active; 25c.@25½c.; closed at 26c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 8.
Cotton market opened quiet at 25½c., but closed active and excited, holders asking 27c.; sales, 760 bales; receipts, 492 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Jan. 8.
Cotton opened dull and closed active; sales, 2,200 bales; Middlings, 27c.; receipts, 1,923 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Jan. 8.
Cotton opened weak and closed strong with an advancing tendency; sales, 750 bales; Middlings, 26½c.; receipts, 985 bales.

### Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 8.
Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. 25¾; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad. 55¾. Gold, 135.

[Advertisement.]

Attend to the first symptoms of Consumption, and check the disease in its incipiency, by using Jayne's Expectorant, a safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Bronchia. Sold everywhere.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Etna | Dec. 23 | Liverpool | New-York. |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| England | Jan. 9 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Etna | Jan. 9 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Arcadia | Jan. 9 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| Europa | Jan. 9 | New-York | Havre. |

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bienville | Jan. 9 | New-York | Havana. |
| Alaska | Jan. 9 | New-York | Aspinwall |
| San Francisco | Jan. 9 | New-York | Havana. |

### Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *San Francisco*, close at the General Post Office at 9 A. M.

Mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Bienville*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Europa*, close at 11:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Etna*, close at 11:30 A. M.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Kingston, (Jam.,) Aspinwall, Panama, South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Alaska*, close at 10:30 A. M.

### Closing of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 4 P. M. |
| North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M. |
| North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners | 5 A. M. |
| East, *via* New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. |
| East, *via* Newport | 4 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 6 P. M. |
| South, Through | 5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c. | 5 A. M.; 4. P. M. |

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Cleopatra, from Savannah*—W. H. Ball, Thomas Fagan, G. H. Allison, C. B. Fisher, E. A. Howard, Mrs. Howard, Miss E. Stanley, G. E. Marsh, A. T. Hart, and 6 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 7 24 | Sun sets | 4 51 | Moon rises | 4 21 |

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 5 17 | Gov. Island | 6 06 | Hell Gate | 7 28 |

### NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 8.

### Cleared.

Steamships Erin, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; San Francisco, Bartlett, Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Son; Statira, (Br.,) Way, Charleston, S. C., Chamberlin & Co.; Worcester, Childs, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ship Pericles, (Br.,) Jones, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.

Brigs Camilla, (Br.,) Newman, Hamilton, D. McColl; Anna M. Knight, Knight, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Iris, (Br.,) Pierce, Savannah, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners E. Waterman, Marshall, Richmond, Va., A. Abbott: Gen. Sheridan, Buell, Philadelphia; Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Sloop F. Brown, Gardner, Providence, H. W. Jackson.

### Arrived.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah 59 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston 53 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Ship Alsen, Gronisch, Liverpool 55 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Ellora, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Patrick, Demerara 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Boyd & Hincken. Had fine weather.

Brig Shasta, Brown, Lisbon 44 ds., with salt, cork, &c., to James Borland & Co. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Cam, (Aust.,) Tugnesea, Bahia 62 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co. Had heavy weather almost the entire passage.

Brig Edward Delisle, Lunt, of and from St. Kitts 15 ds., with salt to Jones & Lough. Had light winds and fine weather.

Schr. David Wasson, (of Brookfield, Me.,) Jones, Sagua 7 ds., with sugar and molasses to Waydell & Co.—vessel to B. H. Sherman. Had fine weather. Sld. in co. with bark Andes, for New-York.

Schr. Nathaniel Chase, (of Nantucket,) Small, Anguilla, P. R., with oranges to James Douglas. Had moderate weather. Jan. 6, off Hatteras, in a fresh breeze, broke jibboom, split sails, &c.

Schr. William Gillum, Severn, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Ganges, Biggins, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. D. Williams, Robinson, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Schr. Nevada, Doughty, Savannah 7 ds., with yellow pine for New-Haven.

Schr. Samuel Fish, Teel, James River 2 ds., with white oak for Boston.

Schr. Carrie Holmes, Brinley, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Sarah C. Wilson, Wilson, Egg Harbor, with part of cargo belonging to ship Electric.

Schr. A. Robinson, Merritt, Egg Harbor, with part of cargo belonging to ship Electric.

Schr. Samuel Gilman, Kelly, Baltimore 3 ds., with corn to David Bingham.

Schr. George, Smith, Baltimore 3 ds., with corn for Boston.

Schr. White Swan, Hawkins, Baltimore 3 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. Othello, (of Portsmouth,) Eldridge, Baltimore 3 ds., with corn to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Mary Milnes, Crowell, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. R. L. Tay, Barker, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. G. M. Banks, Wilson, Virginia, for New-Haven.
Schr. Sarah Jane Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia.
Schr. Mary A. Tyler, Tyler, Alexandria.
Schr. Melbourne, Hubbs, Virginia.
Schr. S. T. Wines, Hulse, Baltimore, for Fall River.
Schr. D. B. Steelman, Scull, Hog Island.
Schr. John Caldwalder, Steelman, Virginia.
Schr. Annie, Selsey, Bridgeport.
Schr. Almira, Arnold, Glenwood.
Schr. Yarmouth, Jones, Yarmouth.
Schr. Pass By, Smith, Yarmouth.

WIND—At sunset, S., light, cloudy.

### Sailed.

Steamship Statira, for Charleston. Ships Valparaiso, for San Francisco; Lizzie Williams, for do.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 8—Arr. steamers McClellan, from Baltimore; Nereus, from New-York; ship Cromwell, from Calcutta; steamer Virginia, from Liverpool; barks Jeverland, from Singapore; Canada, from St. Thomas; Deacy, from Rondout; brigs Jacinto, from Paramaibo; M. R. Benson, from Jamaica; Tula, from Turk's Island; Jessie Rhynas and S. H. Kennedy, from Pensacola; schrs. Geo. E. Watcher, from Cronstadt; Vernon, from Aux Cayes; S. H. Cady, from Ogechee River.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 8—Arr. steamships James Adger, from New-York; Falcon, from Baltimore. Sld. schr. Lottie Burgess, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 8—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Granen, from Newport: brigs Pastoria, from Matanzas; Express and Madara, from London. Passed out—Bark St. Lawrence, for Demerara.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 8—Arr. steamships Tonawanda, from Philadelphia; Leo, from New-York; ships Minnesota, from Rio Janeiro; Margaret, from Liverpool; Cornelia, from do.; bark Ranger, from do.; schr. Matakin, from Baltimore.

### Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Steamship Missouri, Greene, hence for Havana 7th inst.; returned on account of her machinery being disabled.

### Notice to Mariners.

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT, TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y.

A spar buoy, painted green, has been placed to mark the "Wreck of the Marmion," on the Southwest Spit, Lower Bay of New-York. It is on the southeast side of the wreck, in sixteen feet of water, and must be left on the starboard hand by vessels bound inward. The wreck is nearly on a line with the Flynn's Knoll and Southwest Spit buoys.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
A. LUDLOW CASE.
Lighthouse Inspector Third District.

### Spoken, &c.

Alice—brig, from Norfolk for the West Indies, with loss of mainboom and mainsail, Dec. 4, lat. 21 30, lon. 60 50.

Branch—Br. brig, from Pernambuco for New-York, Jan. 4, lat. 31 26, lon. 74 15.

Harvest Home—bark, for New-York, Dec. 24, lat. 28 23, lon. 65 32.

Reunion—ship, of Bath, hence for San Francisco, Nov. 11, lat. 53 S., lon. 80 W.

### Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, Jan. 1, brigs M. Louise Miller, Charlena and Star, for New-York in 15 days.

At Demerara, Dec. 17, bark Canada, ldg. for New-York.

## EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

### Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 8—3:30 P. M.—The steamship Westphalia, which sailed from New-York Dec. 29, arrived at this port at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

### Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8.—Advices received here from Fayal, state that the bark Wallace, Capt. Adams, from Newcastle for New-York, had put into that port with her foremast gone, having experienced a heavy gale.

A vessel which arrived yesterday from Fayal reports that the American ship Yorktown, Capt. Driver, which sailed from London on the 6th of November for New-York, was obliged to put into the former port. The Yorktown had experienced heavy weather, lost masts and rigging, and was in a leaking condition.

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LARGE STOCK OF SUPERB GOODS STILL ON HAND, AND NOT TO BE CARRIED OVER; WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO PROFIT! THE BEST OPPORTUNITY EVER AFFORDED FOR A SUPPLY OF THE FINEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

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BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

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ENGLISH STERLING
SILVER WARE,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

## TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.

CHARLES M. ROGERS, ABOUT 7 o'clock A. M., on the day before New-Year's, was murdered in front of his house, in East Twelfth-street, between University-place and Fifth-avenue. Two men came through said street from Fifth-avenue toward University-place, and approached him. One of them actively participated in his murder, and the other only passively. If the latter person will present himself, he shall receive from me a reward of One Thousand Dollars, and from the District-Attorney a guarantee against prosecution.

If the person who addressed to "James Logan, City," an envelope that was found in the pocket torn from the murderer will make himself known, (proving his identity by writing from dictation,) he shall receive a similar reward from me of One Thousand Dollars, and shall be treated as confidentially as he may desire to be by the District-Attorney.

If any person saw a man about seven o'clock of the morning in question running bareheaded through Twelfth-street, toward Second-avenue, and perhaps in shirt sleeves; or, if any person supplied any man that morning with a hat, size 7⅛; or then gave assistance to any man who had a fresh cut on left hand, such person is earnestly requested to communicate information to the District-Attorney, although it may seem to such person trivial; and if, in the opinion of that official, it is link-information, such person will receive a suitable reward from me.

If any person knows the whereabouts of James Logan, 26 years old, 5 feet 4½ inches high, weight about 129 pounds, having figure 2 and letters "J. L." over figure 2 (and poorly executed) upon his left arm in India ink, having florid complexion, gray eyes, dark brown hair, with a small round scar over right eye, also a scar on his forehead over left eye, and who was discharged from State Prison Oct. 14, 1868, and will give information which results in the arrest of said described James Logan, such person shall be paid by me a reward of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars.

Although the ordinances limit me to offering Five Hundred Dollars, and, in consequence of odd restrictions in the Tax Levy, I cannot, without legislation, officially obtain the money for the above rewards, I will become personally responsible for each of them and take the risk of the necessary legislation. Thus no one need fear any quibble about the money.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
Approved: SAMUEL B. GARVIN, District-Attorney.